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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1926 VOL. VII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 中華郵政特准掛號認可 第三種郵便物 大正四年 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1917 10 CENTS

LOYAL RUSSIANS FIGHT BOLSHEVIKI IN MANY BATTLES

Serious Losses Reported In Fierce Conflict Raging At Bielgorod

KORNILOFF ESCAPES

Gets Away Though Force Is Defeated And Will Join Kaledin

SENATE DISSOLVED

Maximalists Ruling With Iron Hand, Arresting More Officials

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, December 13.—Fighting is reported to have occurred at various places, including Rostoff, where General Kaledin is opposing the Maximalists, who are said to be supported by a detachment of the Black Sea Fleet.

Fierce fighting is reported to be continuing at Bielgorod, with great losses on both sides.

The text of the armistice signed on the Rumanian front shows that the Rumanian army will observe the armistice so long as the Russian armies on the Rumanian front do so.

The Bolshevik News Agency announces that in the event of a majority of the Constituent Assembly not favoring the authority of the Soviets it is proposed to exclude such Constitutional Democrats and also to hold re-elections because in many places the Constitutional Democrats have suborned the electoral committees.

Cry "Down With Bourgeoisie"

The Bolshevik Commissioners have issued a proclamation which concludes "Down with the Bourgeoisie! There must be no place in the Constituent Assembly for landlords and capitalists!"

There have been further arrests of Cadet leaders.

The Maximalists have forcibly dissolved the Senate. The Red Guard have arrested more Government officials.

M. Terestchenko and the other Ministers interned in the Fortress of Peter and Paul have addressed a declaration to the President of the Constituent Assembly protesting against the Bolshevik usurpation of authority.

The Petrograd News Agency states that a decree has been issued ordering the arrest and trial of the principal leaders of the Cadets and also requesting surveillance by the Soviets of Cadet organisations in view of the conferences between the latter and General Kaledin and General Korniloff.

Bolshevik Victory Denied

London, December 13.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post states that it is untrue that the Bolshevik forces were victorious in the fight at Bielgorod, for their attempt to intercept General Korniloff, who was proceeding to Novo Tcherkask, failed.

General Korniloff, on his escape from Bikhoff, ordered half a dozen generals who escaped with him to separate and proceed to Novo Tcherkask disguised as common soldiers. They arrived safely.

General Korniloff himself, commanding a mixed force of 3,000 men, marched in campaign order through Russia. He was opposed at Bielgorod and a small part of his force which was sent in advance defeated, but the remainder took the Bolsheviks in the rear. The sailors broke and fled and many of the soldiers joined General Korniloff, while the Red Guards were surrounded and drastically handled.

It is expected that General Korniloff will soon join General Kaledin.

Telegrams from Petrograd demonstrate that the despotism of the Maximalists continues unbridled. No opposition in the Constituent Assembly will be permitted and leading members of the Cadets' Party with debating power are either being arrested or treated as illegally elected.

Meanwhile the Government is constantly appealing to the greed of the people by promising the distribution of land and other property.

Germans Begin Offensive Against Hindenburg Line Captured By The British

Two Heavy Attacks Near Bullecourt Repulsed, Sir Douglas Haig Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 13.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

The accounts of yesterday's fighting show that the enemy after a heavy preparation attacked from the north our positions in the Hindenburg Line eastward of Bullecourt and also on a wider front from the east and northeast against the angle in our trench-lines southward of Riencourt-lez-Gagnicourt. We repulsed both attacks with heavy losses.

The enemy subsequently attacked on the latter front, penetrating our obliterated trenches at the apex of the angle.

We killed or took prisoners the few Germans who reached our trenches elsewhere.

Local fighting the whole day long for the small portion of trench in which the enemy obtained a foothold made no change in the situation.

We repulsed raiders southwestward of La Bassee and inflicted casualties as the result of patrol encounters eastward of Zonnebeke.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

The enemy this morning delivered a strong local attack on a front a mile wide eastward of Bullecourt and succeeded, on the right, in entering a short length of our front trench which formed a salient and which had been demolished by the bombardment preceding the attack. At all other points the attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, many of whose dead are lying on our wire. We took a number of prisoners.

The enemy's artillery was active in the area of the attack and has also shown some activity southward of Lens and in the neighborhood of Armentieres and Messines.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring this afternoon, sends the available particulars of the determined attack made by the Germans upon the sector east of Bullecourt shortly after dawn but says that owing to the staunchness of our troops this was reduced to the limits of a very small success at most.

The enemy selected for attack the elbow in the bend of our line between Bullecourt and Queant. After the Germans had set up an intense bombardment, to which our artillery replied with a barrage, assaulting waves of Bavarian troops advanced in close formation, manifestly intending to overpower the defenders by sheer weight of numbers. Fierce fighting ensued but it is too early to obtain details. As far as can be gathered the Germans got a sort of footing in about 500 yards of our front-line trenches before their attack was arrested.

The artillery duel continued until 1.30 p.m., when it died down but the constant battle of machine-guns suggests that fighting is still in progress. It is quite possible that we are counter-attacking.

It seems reasonable to believe that the German achievement does not represent any complete scheme of operations.

Paris, December 12.—The official communique issued this evening reports: There has been fairly lively artillery activity in the various sectors.

GERMANS MASS TROOPS IN NEW TRENTINO DRIVE

Make Slight Gains Along The Brenta But At Tremendous Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 12.—The official communique issued today reports: Between the Brenta and the Piave the Austrians yesterday violently attacked Col della Berretta and Col dell 'Orso. The Germans, in strong force, stormed Monte Spinoncia and our defences in Calcina Valley. The struggle continued the whole day long. We temporarily abandoned a few positions but re-occupied nearly all of them during our counter-attacks.

London, December 13.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires:

The enemy continues to mass troops and artillery in the Trentino, especially on both sides of the River Brenta.

The Allied aircraft regularly bombard the Austrian and German reinforcements but fresh contingents have continually filled up the gaps.

The enemy's artillery is overwhelmingly superior and has destroyed the Italian defences. Many of the defenders were killed, wounded or buried but the survivors resisted so fiercely that the enemy's losses averaged fifty per cent of his strength.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT CONCEDES DEMANDS

Agrees To Dissolve Cortes And Grant Amnesty To Political Defenders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, December 13.—The Government has decided to yield to the popular demand for the dissolution of the Cortes and an amnesty for political offenders

The Weather

Cloudy and cold. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.5 and the minimum 46, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 52.8 and 37.3.

'ELIZA COMES TO STAY' AT LYCEUM TONIGHT

First A.D.C. Production of Season Gives Promise Of Success At Last Rehearsal

The first A. D. C. play of the season, "Eliza Comes To Stay," will be produced at the Lyceum Theater tonight, and all the preliminary indications are that Shanghai is to see its amateur stage artists in one of the most delightful bits of the Club's long and pleasing history.

"Eliza Comes To Stay" is a three act farce comedy by H. V. Esmond, first produced in London in 1913 and plentifully filled with fun. The cast, under the guidance of Mr. George Wingrove, has been rehearsing enthusiastically and at Thursday evening's dress rehearsal there seemed nothing further to ask. Mrs. Worcester in the leading part was particularly fine, as was Mr. Donne in the leading masculine role, and the rest of the members had their parts at their finger tips.

The play will be given again on Monday night and part of the proceeds are to go to the Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund. Booking for both houses has been very heavy and no time is to be lost in making reservations.

The cast is as follows:

The Honorable Sandy Verrall — Mr. D. J. Donne
Alexander Stoop Verral — Mr. R. Brown
Montague Jordan — Mr. E. Prince
Herbert, (a valet) — Mr. H. Langley
Porters — Mr. W. E. Anderson, Mr. W E. Hayward
Lady Pennybroke — Mrs. Howell
Miss Vera Laurence — Miss Eileen Newcomb
Mrs. Allaway — Mrs. R. Ure Hummel
Dorothy — Mrs. Worcester

Few Restrictions Put On Austrians In U.S.

Wilson Orders More Lenient Treatment For Them Than For Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 12.—President Wilson has directed that only Austro-Hungarians who are a danger to the country are to be interned and that most of the restrictions on Germans shall not apply to Austrians.

Bolsheviki Anti-Kerensky Demonstration in Petrograd

A crowd of Bolsheviki sympathisers marching through the streets of Petrograd as a protest against the Kerensky government.

ARREST THE RELATIVES OF MISSING BANK MAN

Family Of R. Carneiro Charged With Making False Statements To Portuguese Authorities

The wife, daughter and father-in-law of Romulado Carneiro, former employe of the Russo-Asiatic Bank named in the J. L. Carneiro case, were arrested yesterday by the Portuguese authorities on charge of having made false declarations to the Portuguese Consul-General.

Consul Oliveira said that the alleged perjury of the relatives of the missing bank man was in connection with certain monies. Just what further action will be taken in the matter has not been decided.

Neither the Consul nor the police could confirm yesterday the persistent reports that two men, supposedly R. Carneiro and Leopoldo Lemos, had been arrested in Nagasaki, or the rumor that J. L. Carneiro had been located in Pukow. The Consul said that he did not believe any of the men had yet been caught, but was hopeful that all would be arrested soon.

A further development of the day was the advertising of large numbers of shares of various companies as lost or stolen. One instance is that of a Chinese who claims to have turned over 500 shares to J. L. Carneiro for mortgaging, nothing further having been heard of them. The local stock exchange business is said to be practically paralysed because of the forged certificates and large quantities of the altered script were still coming in to agents yesterday. In some cases the altering of the figures had been very cleverly done, the forgery being perceptible only when the certificates were held up to a strong light. In other instances the work was hastily and roughly executed and the changes readily apparent.

Taking of depositions and examination of Carneiro's papers is still going on at the Portuguese Consulate and it is understood that the evidence against the three men "wanted" has been materially strengthened.

Italian Chamber Votes For Secret Session

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 13.—A Government motion for a secret session of the Chamber, which the Government made a question of confidence, was passed by 274 votes to 65.

ANOTHER BIG FIRE IN OSAKA

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Osaka, December 14.—Damage estimated at over Y.1,000,000 was caused by a fire last night which destroyed the works and warehouses of the Japan Artificial Fertiliser Company and also the godowns of the Fuji Paper Mills.

NEW AIRCRAFT DIRECTOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 13.—Sir William Weir has been appointed Director-General of Aircraft Production.

14 Large Vessels And 11 Small Ones, Week's U-Boat Toll

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—The Admiralty announces that the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom last week totalled 2,426 and the number sailing 2,384.

Sunk during the same period: over 1,600 tons, 14; under 1,600 tons, 7; unsuccessfully attacked, 11.

Rome, December 12.—The number of ships arriving at Italian ports during the week ending on the 8th is not specified; 369 departed. One steamer over and one under 1,500 tons were lost, one damaged but beached and two unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

Peking Gazette Office Finally Sealed Up

Liberal Paper Suppressed Under Pretext Of Money Due To Government

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 14.—At the request of the Ministry of Finance, which claims $50,000 from the proprietor, the offices of the Peking Gazette were sealed up by the police yesterday evening and the paper has thus been definitely suppressed.

It is stated that a portion of the plant has already been removed to the Ministry of Finance's printing offices.

MORE ROOM FOR U. S. WAR RELIEF WORK

Given Additional Space In Offices Of Fearon, Daniel And Company

Several departments of the American War Relief Association have been greatly hampered through the lack of a central office and upon bringing the matter to the attention of some of the Committee, Mr. J. Nichols, Manager of Messrs. Fearon Daniel and Co., immediately offered additional room—although the American Woman's War Relief Work was already enjoying his generosity to the extent of commodious quarters in that company's building, No. 18B Kiangse Road. The new space allotted is a large and well lighted office with generous godown facilities, which serve admirably the purposes of the secretarial and shipping departments and possess a further advantage in that all the departments of the work are now located under one roof, due to Mr. Nichols' kindness. As he had given so much previously this additional generosity on his part is greatly appreciated.

Messrs. Mustard and Co. have sent a Remington typewriter to the new office and it is expected that the other necessary furniture will be loaned by American firms—three desks, chairs, a filing cabinet and two typewriter desks being their most urgent needs.

DISRUPTION OF ENTENTE SOUGHT BY CAILLAUX

Evidence To Support Charge Is Given By Military Governor Of Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 12.—The letter from the Military Governor of Paris arraigning ex-Premier Caillaux says that numerous letters from him were discovered at the residences of Bolo Pasha and other persons now in custody. They show that M. Caillaux continued to correspond with Bolo Pasha after the latter had been charged with treason and that M. Caillaux supported Almeyreda, of the notorious "Bonnet Rouge" newspaper, congratulating him on his anti-British articles.

M. Caillaux went to Rome in November, 1916, with a false passport, and met Cavalini, who is now in custody, and entered into relations with well known Germanophiles, three of whom have since been arrested.

In his conversations in Rome, even in the presence of important personages, M. Caillaux declared that France could not continue the war beyond the spring of 1917, when he would resume office and sign peace. Therefore Italy must prepare to make a separate peace with Germany. Caillaux said, "Germany will grant Italy and France astonishing advantages as Russia and the Balkans will pay all their war expenditure. Servia and Rumania will disappear, as they deserve."

The Military Governor of Paris, commenting on these matters, says that apparently Caillaux' idea was the conclusion of an alliance after the war between France, Germany, Italy and Spain against Great Britain and Russia, to whom Caillaux referred as "our real enemies."

The Military Governor of Paris says that Caillaux' proposals caused a sensation in Italy, which considered the question of expelling him. The British and Russian Ambassadors warned their Governments.

The Governor concludes: "The facts revealed justify suspicions that M. Caillaux worked for the destruction of our alliances during military operations and thus seconded the progress of the enemy's arms."

WHEN THE KAISERS GO AMERICA WILL QUIT

Peace Will Come When Hohenzollerns And Hapsburgs Have Passed, Says Baker

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, December 13.—Speaking today, Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War, said:

"When the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs have been disposed of our sons and brothers will return with the message that the world is safe for democracy. Every munition factory in the land is working overtime."

Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, said that America had already added 1,000 ships to the strength of the Allies and is ready to add as many more as are necessary.

CAMBRAI RETREAT TO BE SUBJECT OF OFFICIAL INQUIRY

Cabinet Instructs Sir Douglas Haig To Make Detailed Report

UP IN COMMONS

Bonar Law Deplores Exaggerated Rumors Concerning Reverse

NEW CREDIT MOVED

House Asked To Vote £560,000,000 For War Expenses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—Replying to various speeches on the Vote of Credit in the House of Commons today, Mr. Bonar Law said that various kinds of rumors regarding the events at Cambrai were greatly exaggerated. These were due to the exaggerated hopes with which our initial success was received.

Regarding the German counter-attacks, the smallest of these, from a numerical point of view, was on the part of the front where the enemy broke through owing to surprise. The other two attacks, made by larger forces, were repelled with great loss to the enemy.

The Cabinet had immediately instructed Sir Douglas Haig to report fully on what had happened. The House should not entertain the idea that the Government would retain a soldier in any position if it were satisfied that he was incapable but the Government must be largely guided by their military experts. A full inquiry would be held and proper action taken. The Government did not desire to prejudge the question. Accidents of this kind were inevitable in war and even surprises on a misty morning might happen on which no blame could be attached to anyone.

Times Urges Investigation

The Times urges a prompt and searching inquiry into the reversal of fortune at Cambrai. It says that Sir Douglas Haig possesses the undiminished confidence of the army and the nation but his position largely depends on the choice of his subordinates. His weakness, if it be a weakness, is an inveterate devotion to those serving him longest, some perhaps too long.

Mr. Bonar Law, proceeding, said that the movements in Mesopotamia and Palestine were by no means movements of conquest. We had our position in Egypt to defend and, from a purely military point of view, very often the best defence lay in attack, as the result had shown.

He did not doubt that one of the most creditable chapters in the history of the war would be the way in which this country had recovered from the initial mistakes made in Mesopotamia and the very brilliant operations which resulted in the capture of Jerusalem.

But for our forces at Salonica, he continued, it was absolutely certain that the Germans would have been in complete possession of Greece and the whole Balkan Peninsula and would have regarded that as one of the greatest successes of the war. There were many rumors that the Germans might attack Salonica. If they did we were not unalive to the situation. We had a united Greece on our side and the Greek troops were training to co-operate with our forces and he ventured to prophesy that if such an attack was made the result would not be the return of Constantine in triumph to Greece.

Big War Credit Moved

In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving a Vote of Credit for £560,000,000, said that it was estimated that the Vote of Credit for £400,000,000 moved on October 30 would cover the expenditure of the Government until January 9. The new Vote would bring the total for the year to £2,450 millions.

The average daily expenditure for the 63 days preceding December

1 was £6,794,000, exceeding the Budget estimate by £1,383,000 daily. The total excess over the Budget estimate was £309,000,000, but £225,000,000 of this was recoverable and therefore the excess over the Budget estimate on the daily expenditure was £350,000.

One of the causes of the increased army expenditure was the increase in our aviation program. Another was the large number of Indian troops employed in Mesopotamia and the largest amount was due to the advances of our armies in France and Palestine.

The estimates of the advances to the Dominions had not been exceeded.

Referring to Russia the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that no State had ever entirely repudiated its debts. It was almost certain that sooner or later there would be a stable Government and he believed that a responsible Government would be ultimately established in Russia. If there were a stable Government in Russia he knew that the development of its resources and prosperity would be impossible without financial assistance from other countries and such financial assistance would be impossible unless the previous debts had been accepted by that Government. Therefore he believed money loaned to Russia would be recoverable sooner or later.

PORTUGUESE CABINET TO BE HEADED BY PAES

Leader Of Revolution To Be Premier And Minister Of War And Foreign Affairs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, December 12.—A cabinet has been constituted with Senhor Paes as Premier, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of War, and the Deputy, Senhor Barboxa, as Minister of the Colonies.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The Chi a Press

Macao, December 14.—The following telegram from Lisbon, dated the 12th, is gazetted:

The Diario Voverno today publishes decrees by the Revolutionary Committee deposing the President of the Republic, determining h's residence outside the national territory, dismissing all Ministers and appointing a new Ministry composed of the President, the Minister of War and Foreign Affairs, Senhor Paes; the Minister of the Interior, Senhor Machado Santos; the Minister of Justice, Senhor Moura Pinto; the Minister of Finance, Senhor Santos Viegas; the Minister of Marine, Senhor Aresta Branco; the Minister of Commerce, Senhor Xavier Esteves; the Minister of the Colonies, Senhor Tamagnini Barbosa; the Minister of Instruction, Senhor Alrredo Magalhaes, and the Minister of Works, Senhor Feliciano da Costa.

WANT MEDALS FOR ANZACS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 13.—In the House of Commons today in reply to a question asked by Mr. Leslie Wilson, Unionist M. P. for Reading, Mr. J. I. Macpherson, Under Secretary for War, said that the question of the Imperial Government awarding a medal or decoration to the Anzacs who participated in the Gallipoli campaign was being sympathetically considered.

In reply to a suggestion that the General Service Medal should be awarded to all troops who participated in the Gallipoli campaign in order to avoid discrimination between the Australians and the New Zealand troops and those of other parts of the Empire, Mr. J. I. Macpherson said that these relevant considerations were being considered at the present time.

Commons May Hear New Man-Power Plan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 13.—It is understood that the Government is considering the advisability of announcing a new man-power program to a secret session of the House of Commons next week.

BRUGES DOCKS BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 13.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

Our naval aircraft bombed Bruges Docks on Tuesday night. Visibility was bad. One of our machines is missing.

We brought down an enemy machine during our patrols.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road

$1 opens a Savings Account.

$50 opens a Checking Account.

Saving money systematically has a two-fold reward—it develops character and builds up capital which can be turned to good use.

INDUSTRIAL THREAT MADE AGAINST ENEMY

Longer War Lasts, The Less Raw Materials Germany Will Get

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law warned our enemies that the longer the war lasted the less raw material there would be to go round and, as the Allies would help themselves first, the less there would be for Germany.

Amsterdam, December 11.—General von Scheuch, the Chief of the German War Board, in an interview recently stated that several of the raw materials discovered during the war have been so successful that they would remain in use after the war, an additional advantage being their low price. This especially applied to paper and nettle products, nitrates from the air and synthetic rubber

News Brevities

At the meeting of the subscribers to the Social Charity Fund yesterday report was given to the effect that a collection of $2,079.50 was made during the year. Subtracting expenses of $19.75, there was a balance of $2,059.75. It was decided to distribute this among several local charities, including the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the King's Daughters, Ladies Benevolent Society and others. Mr J. A. S. Alves is trustee of the Fund.

* * *

For tampering with his electric meter in order to consume the electric power without paying for it, Dzung Ling-moh, a shop-keeper at 303 North Szechuen Road, was yesterday fined $150 in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Li.

* * *

The defense completed the presentation of its case in the trial of V. H. Diercks, charged with embezzlement by Mr. L. Cooper, in the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon. The session was devoted to the examination of the accused by his counsel, Mr. M. L. Heen, and his cross-examination by Mr. Fleming, counsel for the complainant. The case was adjourned until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, when it is expected to be finished after the summing up by Messrs. Fleming and Rice, counsel for defense. The case is being tried before American Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Wong.

* * *

A dividend of eight per cent payable after December 31, 1917, has been declared by the directors of the Shanghai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd., for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on the company's cumulative and participating preference shares.

* * *

Mr. H. W. Keeble was named defendant in a claim filed by a Chinese coal merchant, Sung Lien-sung, for $309 for goods supplied and Tls. 65 and $16.50 for money lent. The case was heard in the British Supreme Court before Assistant Judge Skinner Turner yesterday morning. The case was adjourned for a week to allow the plaintiff to give the defense an inspection of his books after the presentation of evidence by the plaintiff.

* * *

Mr. Cyril S. Cheetham, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., will leave on Christmas day for England to offer his services to the British forces. Mr. Cheetham has been a member of the Machine-Gun Co., S. V. C., and also has been trumpeter in the Light Horse.

SNOW IN PEKING

Peking, December 13.—Since last night there has been a snow fall in Peking to the extent of four or five inches.

Yangtsze River Boat Riddled With Bullets

Details Received Of Killing Of Captain Garley on Asiatic Petroleum Ship

Details of the report of the murder of Captain Garley last week while in command of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. steamer An Lan in the Upper Yangtsze have been received. The new steamer was fired on from the banks while passing the city of Chungchow on its way down river. It is believed that the military bandits, in whose hands the long stretch of the upper Yangtsze has been since the disturbance in Szechuen, are responsible for the act.

The steamer was riddled with bullets when it arrived at Ichang Monday, where the remains of the Captain were to be buried. Captain Garley had been on the river for some time, having been in command of the same company's boat Asiatica previously. A Standard Oil boat was also fired upon recently in the same region, it is reported.

CHECK GERMAN TRADE AFTER WAR—CARSON

Wants League of British Nations Before League Of All Nations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—At a meeting at the Colonial Institute at which Mr. Fisher, formerly Minister of Trade and Customs in New Zealand, lectured on Imperial trade, Sir Edward Carson, presiding, said that we are never again going to have peaceful penetration by the amiable Germans.

Nothing more astonished him than that Germany went to war. She had taken possession of three-fourths of London and almost every other city in the country and if the people of the British Empire ever again tolerated anything approaching what was in vogue before the war, the latter would have been waged in vain.

People talked of a League of Nations. Let us at all events begin with a League of British nations. There was no limit to what we could do with a proper League of British Nations.

He was not preaching the gospel of boycott after the war. When the time came to discuss peace terms there would be time enough to talk of that. We ought to make it perfectly clear to Germany that the longer the war continues the less chance of her sharing in the much-too-short amount of raw material existing for the reconstruction of the nations devastated by the war. He hoped that no shipyards would be allowed to build for any other country until the whole of our grievous losses have been replaced.

Allies Not Planning To Hamper Holland

Denial Made In Commons Of Intention To Interfere In Rights Over Dutch Rivers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 13.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Joseph King drew attention to the renewed discussion in Holland concerning the possible intentions of the Allies regarding the future of the rights over the navigation of the Scheldt and Dutch territory.

Lord Robert Cecil replied, "There is not now and never has been any intention to interfere in any way with the independence and integrity of Holland or of her possessions."

GREEK WOMAN FINED $60 IN MIXED COURT

Convicted Of Running Restaurant On Broadway Without A License

A fine of $60 was imposed on a Mrs. Alex, who claims to be a Greek subject, in the Mixed Court yesterday for running a restaurant known as the Maxim Grill Room at 1085 Broadway without a license. The case was heard by Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Li.

Detective Sergeant Schmidt gave evidence of the absence of a licence at the public place and stated that the place had an unsavory reputation, as the previous occupiers of the premises had been refused a restaurant licence. He said the defendant is a new arrival, but would have been refused a license if she had applied for one.

The defendant said that she had rented the place from a Chinese watchman for $36 a month and intended to sell lemonade, tea, coffee and other soft drinks. She said the place was run entirely legitimately.

BRAZIL ESTABLISHES MINISTRY IN CHINA

Envoy Is Appointed And Will Arrive In A Short Time

Mr. Hugo Reiss, Consul for Brazil, has been officially informed that the Brazilian Legations in Japan and China have now been separated and that the newly appointed Minister for China, Sr. Alfredo de Almedai Brandao, may be expected to arrive here shortly.

Japanese In Siberia Gratifying To French

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 12.—The French press comments favorably on the news regarding the presence of Japanese troops at Vladivostok and states that such occupation was necessary in order to prevent the great quantities of war material brought there by the Japanese from being pilfered by the Maximalists.

New Charter Proposed For Banque De France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 12.—The Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, has introduced a bill renewing the charter of the Banque de France.

This bank has lent powerful assistance to the national credit and to the Government during the present war. A few figures from the last balance sheet will show its importance.

Its stock of gold was about Frs. 3,299 millions in France and Frs. 2,000 millions held abroad; its loans to the French Government over Frs. 13,000 millions; its private accounts Frs. 2,700 millions.

AGREE ON WEAVERS' PAY

British Workers Accept Terms Of Settlement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 11.—The cotton-weavers have accepted the terms of the settlement of the wages question, which all parties thus have now accepted.

HALIFAX DEAD 1,226

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Halifax, Nova Scotia, December 13.—(Official).—Up to the present the fatalities due to the recent disaster number 1,226. The error in Sir Robert Borden's figures was due to a telegraphic mistake.

[A previous despatch quoted Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian premier, as putting the number of deatns at 10,000.]

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Dec. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 20
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Dec 21
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Mexico Maru Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K s.s. Tokiwa M. Dec. 18
Per T.K.K s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 22
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. K'kura M. Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru Dec. 29

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39 NANKING ROAD

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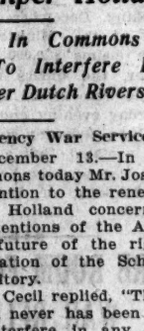

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Details Of Mutiny In German Navy; Hot Row In Reichstag

Further news is now to hand by mail of the recent mutiny in the German Navy. Admiral von Capelle, Secretary of State for the German Navy, informed the Reichstag on October 9, that, under the influence of Russian revolutionary ideas, there had been a mutiny in the Fleet at Wilhelmshaven, and that the ringleaders had suffered the penalty. The principal agitator, the Admiral said, had acted with the cognisance and support of the Independent Socialist Party, including Herr Haase. The object was to paralyse the Fleet and to force peace upon the country.

The disclosure of the fact of the mutiny was made quite incidentally in the course of the debate on political propaganda in the Army.

The debate led to important speeches by the Imperial Chancellor and by the Foreign Secretary, Herr von Kühlmann. The Chancellor sought to show the identity of his views on German war aims with those of the Reichstag. Herr von Kühlmann dealt scornfully with recent English pronouncements, declared that Germany will "never" make any concession in regard to Alsace-Lorraine, and asserted that the "struggle of the nations" does not center "in the first instance" round the Belgian question. He added that, "with the exception of the French demand for the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine," there is "no absolute impediment to peace."

The motive of the speech was clearly the well-known policy of attempting to separate French and British aims and to play them off against one another.

Naval Secretary's Admission

A telegram from Berlin states that in the Reichstag today Admfral von Capelle, Secretary of State for the German Navy, said:—

"It is, unhappily, a sad fact that the Russian Revolution has turned the heads of some persons in our Navy, and has introduced revolutionary ideas among them.

"Their insensate plan was to recruit representatives on all ships, to cause the crews to refuse to obey orders, to paralyse the Fleet, and to force peace upon the country.

"It is proved that the principal agitator conferred in this building with the Independent Socialist Party of the Reichstag, explained his plans to the Deputies Herr Dittmann, Herr Haase, and Herr Vogtherr, and obtained their approval.

"I cannot make a statement here on subsequent events which occurred in the Navy. A few persons who forgot their honor and their duty suffered the penalty which they deserved. I will only say that the rumors which are in circulation are immeasurably exaggerated.

"The fighting power of the Navy was not threatened for a single moment, and things will remain so."

A telegram received from Holland gives additional statements made in the Reichstag on Tuesday. The Independent Socialist, Herr Dittmann, said:—

"Members of the Independent Socialist Party are put in prison and the propaganda of our party is considered high treason. The punishment inflicted on naval men for the mutiny at Wilhelmshaven amounted collectively to 200 years' penal servitude. Several had been condemned to death. By these means an attempt was being made to suppress any inclination for peace. The Government is a prisoner in the hands of the military part. The Pan-Germans have free play."

The Imperial Chancellor was also reported as having declared that papers had been found on the men at Wilhelmshaven indicating that they had bound themselves to recognise the principles of the Independent Socialists, and proving that that party had carried on an extensive agitation in the Fleet.

The Chancellor added that the Independent Socialists belonged to a party in which he could place no confidence, as they were endangering the State. Punishments had to be severe, for everything was at stake. It was a critical moment.

'Four Battleships Involved.'

Amsterdam, October 10.—According to information received here, the mutiny in the German Fleet, to which Admiral von Capelle made veiled reference in yesterday's Reichstag debate, arose among the crews of four German battleships in Wilhelmshaven.

One of these was the Westfalen. The captain of that vessel was thrown into the sea by the mutinous sailors, and his body was not recovered for eight days.

The mutinous crews left their ships and went ashore. Marines were ordered to attack them, but refused to do so. An Oldenburg regiment was then ordered to undertake the task, and surrounded the mutineers, who then surrendered.

Besides the crews of the four battle ships who mutinied the crew of the light cruiser Nürnberg, which was at sea at the time, also revolted seized their officers, and proceeded in the direction of Norway, for the purpose of getting interned there. On the way the Nürnberg fell in with a torpedoboat flotilla. The flotilla signalled to the Nürnberg, which, however, made no reply.

The commander of the flotilla thereupon grew suspicious, and wirelessed to Wilhelmshaven that the Nürnberg had not answered his signals

He was then instructed to stop or sink the Nürnberg, the crew of which, seeing themselves surrounded, surrendered, and the ship was brought back to Wilhelmshaven.

After the mutiny had thus been suppressed, the Kaiser, accompanied by the Imperial Chancellor, Herr Michaelis, came to Wilhelmshaven and ordered that one out of every seven mutineers should be shot.

Herr Michaelis objected, on the ground that he could not assume such a responsibility before the Reichstag. Eventually only three men were shot, and heavy sentences of penal servitude were imposed on the others. One of the reasons of the mutiny is said to have been bad and inadequate food.

[The Westfalen is one of the 18,600-ton class of battleships commissioned in 1910. The original 3,000-ton cruiser Nürnberg was sunk off the Falkland Islands on December 8, 1914. Herr Dittmann mentioned an aggregate penalty of 200 years' imprisonment. The spread over the crews of four battleships and a light cruiser gives an average markedly in contrast with the bloodthirsty demand attributed to the Kaiser in this tale, which for the time being at least, should probably be accepted with reservations.]

The Debate In The Reichstag

Amsterdam, October 9.—The following is a detailed account of today's plenary sitting of the Reichstag. Admiral von Capelle said:—

"It is unfortunately a sad fact that the Russian Revolution has also turned the heads of a few people in our Fleet and introduced revolutionary ideas among them. According to the crazy plans of these few people, some leaders were to be selected on board all vessels to incite all the crews in the Fleet to disobedience ("Hear hear," on the Right), in order, if necessary by force, to paralyse the Fleet and to enforce peace. (Tumultuous shouts of "Shame" from the Right.)

"It has been established by documents that the chief agitator explained plans here in the Reichstag building in the rooms of the Independent Social Democratic Party to the Deputies Herren Dittmann, Haase, and Vogtherr, who approved of them. (Tumultuous shouts of "Shame" from the Right; uproar on the Extreme Left; shouts of "Transparent swindle" and "Incredible.")

"The Deputies pointed out the dangers of such procedure, and advised the greatest caution, but promised their full support by the supply of seditious material for the incitement of the Fleet. (Repeated shouts of "Shame" from the Right.)

"In view of this situation it was my first duty to prevent, as far as was in my power, that the promised material should find access to the Fleet. I therefore instructed the naval authorities concerned to prevent by all means the circulation of this material. (Cheers.)

"As regards subsequent occurrences in the Fleet, I can make no statement here. A few unprincipled and disloyal persons who committed a grave offence have met the fate they deserved, but nevertheless I want to state from a public platform that the rumors which are current and naturally also come to my knowledge are immensely exaggerated. The preparedness of the Fleet was not in doubt a single moment, and thus it shall continue to be. (Cheers.)

The Socialist, Herr David, replying, said:—

"In view of the extremely serious accusations made by Admiral von Capelle against members of the House, I find it difficult to believe that the facts are as stated by him. At any rate, the greatest reticence is necessary, though the defendants must, of course, be heard. The Chancellor puts the Independent Socialist Party outside the boundary line of equality which they themselves have drawn up. In doing so he was certainly influenced by Admiral von Capelle's reports. We must demand complete equality as citizens for every party, also as regards treatment by the authorities. When Herr Dittmann asks my party at last to adopt his policy, I am bound to say that our policy has hitherto exclusively taken care of the interests of the working classes, which cannot be said of the policy of the Independent Socialist Party. The coming elections will prove this. For Saturday's and today's unpleasant debates the pan-Germans and the Fatherland Party are responsible. The Fatherland Party is a party of disintegration, which breaks up the unity of the people, and which will divide the people into what will be described as friends of the Fatherland and enemies of the Fatherland. The guiding lines of the propaganda in the army contain quite a number of passages which inevitably lead into the domain of politics."

Herr David then cited a number of examples proving that propaganda work had been politically exploited and continued:—"The peace resolution influences feeling everywhere in enemy countries. If it is at all possible to shorten the war, this is the only way. The German people will have to bear more heavy burdens in the firm conviction that on our side everything has been done to attain a peace acceptable to all. Germany must be freed from tyranny abroad, but also at home."

Socialist Denials

The Independent Socialist Herr Haase said:—"It is true that the sailor of whom Admiral von Capelle spoke had a talk with me in the party conference room, but it is incorrect to say that he proposed such a plan to me. I challenge the Secretary of State to produce evidence. The sailor in question voiced his strong discontent and anger. Sailors had become eager subscribers to Independent periodicals and evinced a desire for intellectual culture while on hand. I pointed out to him that this was permissible, but warned him to be careful and to proceed cautiously. The purpose of the Secretary of State is clear. It is now opportune to wave the red rag in order to form a bloc. The Chancellor's proposal to place a certain party outside the law does not surprise me. Bismarck failed in such an attempt and you will fail likewise, Herr Michaelis."

The Independent Socialist Herr Vogtherr, said:—"I also spoke with the sailor referred to, and I repeatedly discussed with him the conditions in his ship and in the Navy. Soldiers and Deputies are entitled to do this. It would appear from the Secretary of State's words that the plan to mutiny originated with us. That is incorrect."

The Independent Socialist Herr Dittmann said:—"Sailors and Marines also visited me at the Reichstag, and I talked with them; but of plans such as Admiral von Capelle referred to there was no talk at all."

Admiral von Capelle again rose to reply and said:—"There is nothing left to me but to clear up the matter in accordance with the facts as disclosed at the official inquiry. Herr Vogtherr has said that I represented that members of the Independent Socialist Party had to some extent hatched the plans and had influenced sailors. I said nothing of the sort. I have here extracts from documents which prove fully what I have said. Herr Haase demands proofs. One of the chief guilty parties stated:—

"'I went to see Herr Dittmann and spoke with him about the matter. Herr Dittmann, who showed he was conversant with the matter, was pleased and said. "We will act together, but must exercise great caution." (Hear, hear, from the Right, laughter from the Left; great disturbance). I also spoke with other party members. I did not only go to Herr Dittmann, but a kind of party conference took place at which Herren Vogtherr, Dittmann, and Haase participated and at which a plan was discussed. (Hear, hear, much uproar on the Right.) In the discussion the Deputies declared that I was committing a forbidden and punishable act and advised extreme care. They also said they would support the plan in every way by pamphlets and printed matter.' ("Aha" from the Right and renewed disturbance.)

Admiral von Capelle continued:—"Another of the accused declared, 'I not only spoke with Herr Dittmann in his office, but also, with other members of the Independent Socialist Party, with Herren Haase, Vogtherr, and Dittmann jointly. What was discussed there I must think over. I beg to be called again in the afternoon.'

"In the afternoon he stated, 'As far as the evidence applies to me it is correct. That is to say, what I described actually happened.' (Cries on the Right of "Do you hear, Haase?" Loud cries from the Left of "Unheard of," and great tumult.)

Party Leaders On The Charges

The Centre Deputy Herr Trimborn said:—"I note with joy that the Chancellor today expressed himself definitely, and clearly in favor of the Reichstag resolution of July 19, and I must admit that Admiral von Capelle was able to support the charges against the three Deputies with the actual evidence without which he would have been unable to bring his accusations here. We certainly expect that if the Deputies have transgressed the law it will be a question of high treason, and if it is a question of high treason that they will be dealt with according to the full rigor of the law."

The Conservative Herr Kretch said:—"If the three Independent Socialists are guilty their immunity in this case must be rescinded and they must be prosecuted. That is the only thing to do in order to substantiate these very serious charges and to avoid the impression being formed that there are traitors in the German Reichstag who would help to deliver the German Fleet into the enemy's hands. (Uproar on the Left.) If these charges are true then the German language contains no word strong enough to brand such action. Every sensible man desires peace. It is merely a question of what kind of peace will be concluded."

The Socialist Herr Ebert said:—"On behalf of my friends I have to state that a great sensation was aroused when the Chancellor and Admiral von Capelle brought against members of the Independent Socialist Party and against the party itself the gravest possible charges. The Government ought to have considered the effect of such action on domestic and foreign politics. The material Admiral von Capelle has produced did not justify his charge, To deduce from soldiers' complaints anything politically suspect is false. The Chancellor had set one party outside the pale at a moment when, in view of the difficult situation, the most complete unity was demanded. Such a declaration could only come from a Government with great and high aims. We regard it as our duty to fight with all our strength a Government which indulges in such a policy."

The National Liberal Herr Stresemann stated in the name of his party:—"Admiral von Capelle's charges against three Independent Socialists arouse in us the suspicion that they should be charged with participation in mutinies. Such a proceeding is in the interest of the party to which the members belong. We expect that the Government will immediately take all the necessary steps."

Herr Naumann said:—"As the Public Prosecutor has not demanded the suspension of the Deputies' immunity in order to permit proceedings to be brought against them, it follows with certainty that in the documents in the Public Prosecutor's possession there is nothing of what is set forth in Admiral von Capelle's statements. After August 4, 1914, it is a moral impossibility to set a party outside the ranks of the nation."

Chancellor On Agitation And Discipline

Herr Michaelis followed and said:—

Herr Dittmann has stated that sentences had been passed on sailors to the aggregate of 200 years hard labor, and that death sentences had also been imposed. If it is his belief that these punishments are excessive and unjust, then the anger which has been voiced by members of the House would be justified.

"Now I knew the regrettable fact that crimes had been committed by some of our sailors, and I knew that these men had cards on which it was stated that they bound themselves to recognise the principles of the Independent Socialist Party, and that with these cards an agitation on a large scale was carried on on board German warships.

"Herr Dittmann said to me that I had declared I regarded it as the right of any official to belong to one party as much as to another. What I said was that the party must be such as did not agitate against the existence of the Empire and of Prussia. In this connection I said that the Independent Socialists stood outside the pale.

"Did I by any chance say that the Independent Socialist Party should be outlawed? Who of you heard that? (Uproar among the Socialists.) There is a vast difference between my saying that an authority which is responsible for the efficiency of our troops and for seeing that single sections of our Navy must not indulge in plans which would incapacitate the fleet by insubordination and must remain free from Independent Socialist agitation, and my declaring that this party must be put under another law. To stand for the former is my right and duty. (Cheers from the Right.)

"It is my right and my duty to help maintain order in the sense in which the Army and Navy authorities at this time uphold it. That was my duty, and I did it, and can naturally not admit that it was in any way a beginning of the application of special law procedure.

"I did not speak of it, but only said I must take care that no pamphlets reach our Navy.

"Punishment must be heavy, because it is a question of the principles of military discipline. Resistance must be broken down. That is all that has happened, and we regret it from the bottom of our hearts. The guilty parties were ill-advised and acted in a way which was incompatible with fidelity and obedience."

Herr Haase, Independent Socialist, said:—"If we had been called as witnesses in the proceedings against sailors, and if the punishments had been otherwise——

The Chancellor here interrupted:—"Who are called as witnesses? This has nothing to do with the Chancellor or with the Secretary of State for the Navy, but with a Court-martial. I must object to Herr Haase's assertion that nothing was proved regarding the communications he had with the persons referred to which could throw a shadow of guilt over him or his party. Admiral von Capelle has twice read out statements that the man in question at the time he came here had become a ringleader of an agitation which aimed at insubordination. That the man himself admitted. He came here with his guilt in his heart and obtained more material for agitation in the navy. (Tremendous uproar and cries of "Shame!")

"According to statements by Deputies who have spoken today, this material for agitation was provided by members of the Independent Socialist Party. This sequence of facts has been shown by Admiral von Capelle to exist."

The Independent Socialist, Herr Dittmann, said he knew nothing of the plan to paralyse the Fleet in order to bring about peace.

The Conservative, Count Westarp, said the sailors meant to paralyse the Fleet by treason to the Fatherland, and with that intention got into with the Independent Socialist Party. Thus (Count Westarp concluded) is the Independent Socialist Party condemned. The Chancellor is right in not allowing officials to be members of this party and in preventing the Independent Socialist Party from fomenting agitation in the Army and Navy.

The discussion then closed and the vote was taken.

Two Alabama Boys Victims In First Clash With Germans

Private Daniel B. Gallagher, of West Blockton, Ala, (left), and Private Homer Givens, of Cloverdale, Ala., two American boys mentioned in the first roll of honor despatched from Pershing's headquarters in France.

Gallagher was one of the most youthful in his outfit. Givens, only eighteen years old, joined in October, 1916, and was in France only two months. The former is mentioned as being among the missing or captured; the latter was wounded.

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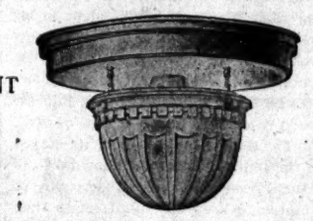

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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

HOSPITALS ARE MOVED TO ESCAPE AIRMEN

Attacks By Germans Cause Closing Of Institutions Behind Lines In France

2 KILLED IN HARVARD UNIT

Kenneth Gaston Tells Of Terror And Ruin Brought On By The Raiders

New York, November 4.—During the recent fighting on the western front the Red Cross has been experiencing considerable difficulty in carrying on its work immediately behind the lines because of the attacks by German airmen on the hospitals, according to a letter from Kenneth Gaston, son of Mrs. L. P. Gaston of Somerville, N. J., who is a member of the Harvard Unit. In the immediate neighborhood where they are working, he said, it was necessary to close five hospitals within a week and they were finally driven to establish themselves in the woods. A letter from Mr. Gaston to his mother follows:

"As you see, we have moved. We had to. The night after I last wrote you our hospital was raided fiercely. For three hours aviators were over us all the time, shooting or dropping bombs. Two surgeons were killed and five more were wounded, two of the big tents riddled, some small tents blown up, big holes put in the roads—altogether it was a complete job.

"It ended all usefulness of the village, for next day orders came to evacuate the entire village, hospitals, depots, barracks, and all. We and the brancardiers had to stay on two nights more while the hospital was taken down and carted away. We didn't relish these nights much.

"The first night after supper everybody trailed out into the fields carrying their blankets. Some slept under haystacks, some in trenches, a few went to a fort nearby and slept in the ammunition room eighty feet underground. By the time the big harvest moon rose there wasn't a sign of life.

"The second night four of us stayed in the tent. I let my bed down on the ground and we built a barricade of timbers to keep off small eclats then went to bed early and got to sleep before the visitors arrived. That night they made special visits to the two hospitals to which we evacuated our badly wounded of several nights before, and as a result one of them had to be closed. They seem to be carrying on a special campaign against hospitals, five in this immediate neighborhood have been closed within a week. I don't see what they will do with the wounded now, for all the hospitals near the front are closed.

"We drove in convoy to our new quarters. As a convoy we are quite imposing, first the staff car, then twenty ambulances, an enormous truck with a kitchen trailer, a camion, a camionette, and the French staff car. We drove about twenty miles, almost parallel to the front, so that we are still about fifteen kilometers from the lines, but we are in a big forest very well concealed. There is no shellfire at that distance in this sector, and the aviators have little chance to see anything, so we feel much more at ease, although it is just a temporary resting place.

"This aerial raiding business assumes big proportions. We passed through a town on our way here where 180 bombs had been dropped in one night. When you consider that an aerial torpedo is about five feet long and six inches in diameter, and that one would be sufficient to blow out the whole front of our house, you can understand that there is not much left of that little town.

"If they hit on soft ground they are comparatively harmless for they penetrate ten feet or more and blow out a hole like a well, straight up into the air. A man can be within a few feet of the mouth of the hole and be perfectly safe. But if they hit hard ground, a road or a brick house, they make a little hole about a foot deep and spread sidewise and then they kill at a hundred yards.

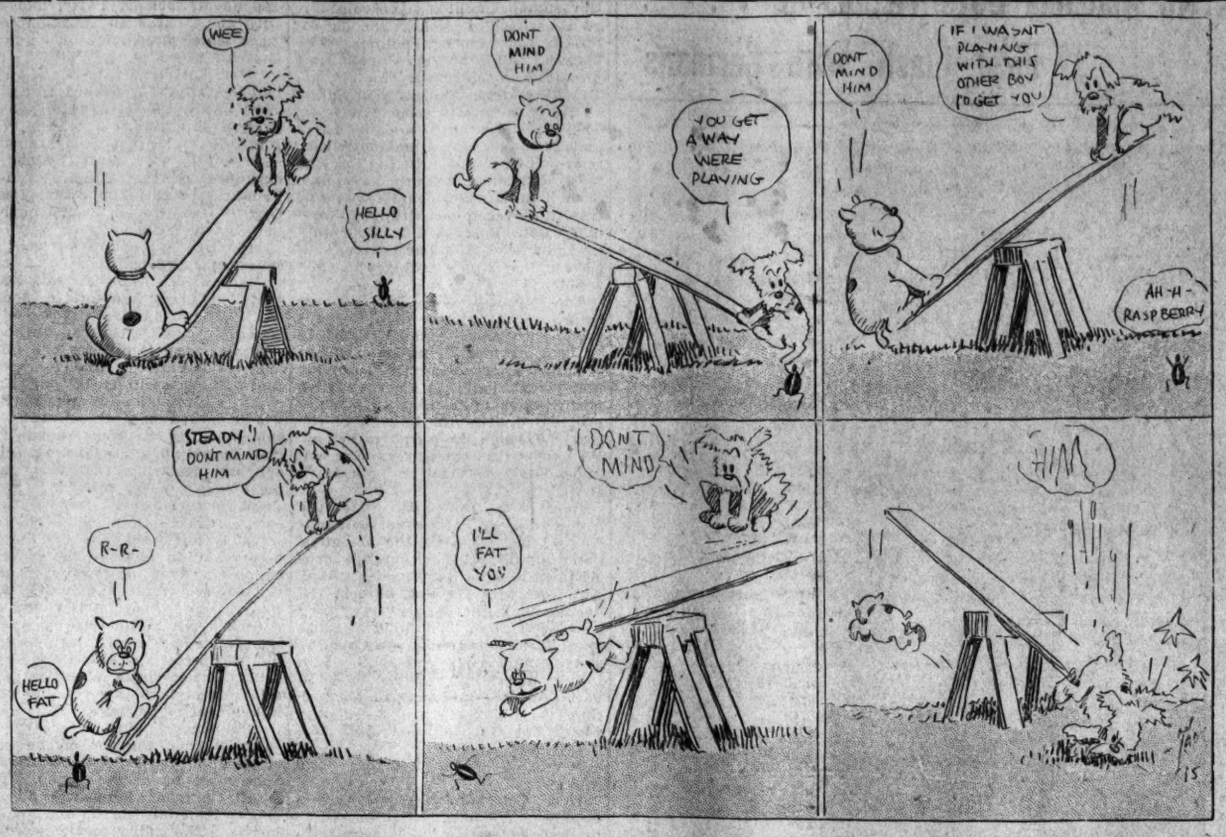
But the eclats of the bombs are small, rarely more than an inch or two long, while a big shell will burst into jagged pieces two and three feet long that will cut clean through a house. The dope is to pick out a spot in soft ground and get flat on the surface, then only a direct hit can get you, and there isn't a chance in a million of that. And if you lie perfectly still, with perhaps a little camouflage, the aviator will never trouble to use his mitrailleuse. It's the noise that scares you, and the uncertainty and surprise of having things dropped on you from above. We are very glad to be here under the big beeches where we can sleep nights.

"Last night the mechanic, Ed Anthony, and I were building an abrix in the woods, for they are always nice to have around, when suddenly three bombs went off just below us on the road. At the first one Ed dropped his pick and tore through the woods like a startled deer, hurdling trees and diving through bushes like a wild man. There was no place to run to so I crawled under a ledge and waited.

"A minute later three more went off and then I heard a wild rush, and Ed came tearing back through the woods, all out of breath, but sprinting his hardest. He was so funny that I forgot all about the bombs—he wears mutton chop whiskers, loose knee pants with bare legs, and he had his tin hat crammed way down over his ears, and the expression on his face was that of a man who has given up all hope, but intends to fight desperately to the end.

"I laughed until I was weak. When he saw me he stopped, struggled for breath, swallowed a lump in his throat, and said huskily. 'I think they're departs, don't you?' As a matter of fact, they were neither bombs nor departs, but some defective hand grenades that were unsafe for shipmen and were purposely exploded by the munitions workers.

Just Dogs — By Tad



Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Jinju Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Yei Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today, at about 11.30 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, Dec. 18.

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Details Of Bolo Scandal

Paris, October 16.—Important evidence bearing on Bolo Pasha's relations with the Italian Commander Cavallini, who acted as intermediary between Bolo and the ex-Khedive, was received last evening by Captain Bouchardon, who is investigating the charge against the pasha of communicating with the enemy (for the purpose of carrying on peace propaganda in France with large funds received through the Deutsche Bank).

The witness in question is an Italian baritone named Sottolana, who has lived for some years in Paris. In April, 1915, Cavalini, whom he had known previously, came to Paris and gave him an appointment. They went together to buy a leather bag, and then to the Crédit Lyonnais, where Cavallini presented a cheque for £40,000. Surprised by the largeness of the sum, the cashier consulted the manager, but the draft was in order and the amount was handed to Cavallini in notes. He took from his pocket ten other bundles containing £4,000 each, and placed the entire sum in the bag. The pair then drove to the Hôtel Ritz, Cavallini remarking as he entered, "When I come down presently the £80,000 will be gone."

Twenty minutes later he came out with a tall, dark man whom he presented to the singer as Bolo Pasha. The latter asked Cavallini to give Sottolana £4 for his trouble. This was done and they separated. When the Bolo affair came to light Sottolana told his story at the Italian Embassy and was authorised to communicate with the French police.

A Prison Spectacle

Bolo is now the happy possessor of an imposing pair of horn-rimmed spectacles provided by Captain Bouchardon, and, though he remains in bed in Fresnes prison, he is now able to read and write. The appearance of the pasha, his Oriental nose surmounted by these remarkable goggles and his face framed in the Balaclava helmet he continually wears, to say nothing of a fortnight's growth of beard, is in odd contrast to the spruce figure he presehted for several years in the fashionable cosmopolitan society of half the capitals of the world. But Bolo in his chill prison surroundings has lost none of his mental alertness, and on being informed of the civil court's decision to appoint a trustee to receive the moneys due to him from Senator Humbert, immediately wrote to his counsel that in no circumstances would he submit to being deprived of his shares in the Journal, and instructing him to demand that the actual shares and not the money or other securities be deposited with the trustees. This move, if successful, would prevent M. Humbert from repaying the £220,000 he borrowed from the pasha. Meanwhile the commercial tribunal has rejected M. Humbert's application to have his contract with Bolo annulled, on the ground that all such civil proceedings must await the result of the criminal charge against the prisoner.

Captain Bouchardon

Captain Bouchardon has now finished taking the evidence tendered by M. Léon Daudet in support of his charge of treason against M. Malvy, the ex-Home Secretary, which has occupied most of his time for a week past, and he is now able to devote his attention t› the Bolo case. Captain Bouchardon, although there rests on his shoulders the whole of the crushing responsibility of dragging into the light the secret history of the great German peace plot, with ramifications in half the countries of the world and involving direct charges against a score of persons, still preserves a smiling demeanour. In appearance he belongs to the big, jovial type of southern Frenchman, but his bonhomie hides perhaps the keenest legal mind revealed since the war began.

The reputation he was beginning to gain as an examining magistrate in civil life has rapidly grown since his appointment to the Paris court-martial, until, as the result of the Bolo and Bonnet Rouge cases, his name is now familiar in two continents. His methods are courteous but incisive and his sense of humor never deserts him. Receiving a number of journalists thirsting for information the other day, he blandly suggested "a little talk about my favorite author Balzac." And he has been known to put to flight a more than usually persistent caller by vivaciously discussing grand opera and offering to recite the entire libretto of "The Huguenots," which he knows by heart.

Mme. Turmel, the wife of the deputy for the Côtes du Nord, who is charged with complicity with her husband in respect of alleged trafficking with the enemy, underwent her first examination yesterday. In reply to the magistrate she said, "Prove my husband guilty and name the enemy country he had relations with, and then I will speak. When you have established my husband's guilt you will have established mine." From this attitude she refused to budge, and there were lively passages between the magistrate and her counsel, Maitre Bonzon, who, after each question, announced, "My client will not reply."

Vessels To Arrive

From London
Suwa Maru ..... Dec. 18
From San Francisco
Colombia ..... Dec. 15
From Tacoma
Canada Maru ..... Dec. 22
From Seattle
Inaba Maru ..... Dec. 16

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kaga Maru ..... Nov. 21
Shidzuoka Maru ..... Oct. 20
For Liverpool
Benrinnes ..... Oct. 21
Hirano Maru ..... Nov. 11
Kitano Maru ..... Oct. 14
For New York
Capto ..... Oct. 13
Chinese Prince ..... Oct. 6
Matoppo ..... Dec. 3
For San Francisco
China ..... Nov. 19
Shinyo Maru ..... Nov. 26
Venezuela ..... Nov. 11
For Tacoma
Manila Maru ..... Nov. 13
For Seattle
Grayson ..... Nov. 10
Inaba Maru ..... Oct. 13

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British Make Dramatic Entrance Into Holy City

General Allenby Reads Proclamation To People Promising Complete Religious Freedom

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Lloyd George stated that the following telegram had been received from General Sir Edmund Allenby:

Jerusalem, 2 p.m., December 11.—I entered this city officially at noon today with a few of my staff, the commanders of the French and Italian detachments and the military attaches of France, Italy and the United States. The procession was all on foot.

At the Jaffa Gate I was received by Guards representing England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, India, France and Italy. The population received me well. Guards have been placed over the Holy Places.

My Military Governor is in touch with the Latin and Greek representatives.

The Governor of Jerusalem has detailed an officer to supervise the Christian and other Holy Places. The Mosque of Omar and the surrounding area has been placed under Moslem control and a military cordon of Indian Mohammedan officers and soldiers has been established round the Mosque and orders issued that no non-Moslem is to pass this cordon without the permission of the Military Governor and the Moslem in charge of the Mosque.

Proclamation to People

The following proclamation was read in my presence to the population in Arabic, Hebrew, English, French, Italian, Greek and Russian from the steps of the citadel and afterwards posted on the walls inside.

"To the inhabitants of Jerusalem the Blessed and the people dwelling in its vicinity!

"The defeat inflicted upon the Turks by the troops under my command has resulted in the occupation of your city by my forces!

"I therefore here and now proclaim it to be under martial law, under which form of administration it will remain so long as military considerations make it necessary.

"However, lest any of you should be alarmed by reason of your experience at the hands of the enemy who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear of interruption.

"Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by the adherents of the three great religions of mankind and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of multitudes of devout peoples of these religions for many centuries, therefore do I make known to you that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest and customary place of prayer of whatsoever form of these three religions will be maintained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faith they are sacred!

"Guardians have been established over Bethlehem and Rachel's Tomb. The Tomb at Hebron has been placed under exclusive Moslem control. The hereditary custodian of the Wakf or Pious Moslem foundations at the Gates of the Holy Sepulchre have been requested to take up their accustomed duties in remembrance of the magnanimous act of Caliph Omar, who protected that church."

Borton Pasha, Postmaster General of Egypt, has been appointed Military Governor of Jerusalem.

British Press On

An official despatch from Palestine reports: Our line has advanced mid-way between Jerusalem and Jaffa. The Gurkhas captured Budrus and Sheikh Obeid Rahid, northward of Midieh, killing fifty Turks.

British press comments on the capture of the Holy City follow:

The Daily Telegraph remarks:

"What consequences may flow from the fact that British troops are about to occupy the great citadel of David and Solomon we cannot yet tell. It is clear, at all events, that the Zionists are welcoming the possibility of a Jewish restoration of the Holy Land under British protection. But one thing certain is that a heavy blow has been given to the Turkish Empire in one of its most sensitive points and the vague Teutonic dreams of a great extension of their Empire in the Near East have begun to melt away, dispelled by British and Indian regiments and most efficient cavalry under the command of a brilliant general. No Teutonic development of Mesopotamia is possible unless Turkish rule is restored in Palestine."

The Daily Mail says:

"True to their immemorial principles, the British have come to Jerusalem to maintain justice for all here, as in India. They will hold the balance even and Christians, Jews and Mohammedans will all have equal reason to rejoice at our arrival, for they have all in the past been cruelly sacrificed as pawns in the German game. All three races can hereafter work in union under a just and sympathetic authority for a great future.

The Times comments:

"Whilst the Germans wantonly destroyed the noblest Christian churches on the false plea of military necessity, a British general delays his operations to save the sacred places of Jerusalem from accidental hurt. That is the warrant of the care which will certainly be taken to safeguard the rights and respect the susceptibilities of every faith. Priests and ministers of all communions who are not alien enemies may confidently rely upon the countenance of the conquerors. The fall of Jerusalem is a sign that the tyranny of the Turks is doomed and the dawn of a new freedom rising over his dominions. To all whom he oppresses, Greeks, Armenians, Arabs, Jews and Syrians, it is an augury of deliverance."

Great Political Victory

The fall of Jerusalem forms the subject of leading articles in all the papers.

The Daily Graphic says: "Whatever may be the purely military value of Sir Edmund Allenby's triumph, the capture of Jerusalem is an event that will thrill the imagination of the average man. It represents the most successful blow yet struck at what may be called the moral authority of the Turkish Empire. Following upon the declaration of independence by the Shereff of Mecca, the loss of Jerusalem means to the Turks the notification that their power as an Imperial race is nearing its end."

The Morning Post says: "The capture of Jerusalem crowns a brilliantly conducted campaign in which credit is fairly due to all concerned. Jerusalem has fallen to good organisation, good generalship and good fighting. The Russian army in the Caucasus seems to be well affected towards the Allies and still occupies Armenia. We may even hope to see it basing itself between the Black Sea and the Caspian and drawing support through the British line of communications with the Persian Gulf."

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "From a political point of view the fall of Jerusalem is an event of immeasurable importance. The entry of the British arms into Jerusalem, following upon the defection from the Ottoman Empire of the sacred cities of the Hedjaz, will resound throughout Islam. The German press has foreseen this event and has done its best to depreciate its military importance. Of its tremendous importance as a political event however the German writers made no secret as the fact is too patent to be denied. Germany's Pan-Islamic plan fell to the ground long ago and her Holy War was a failure from the start. What we are now witnessing is not merely the defeat of Berlin's ambitious design. It is a counter-offensive and its effects will be as far-reaching against Berlin and its Turkish vassals as the original dream of a Teutonised Islam and a so-called free-road to India was against us. The British Government will be faithful to its pledge to set up in Palestine a national home for the Jews, but the terms of modern Zionism do not mean that this fulfilment will injure the Moslems or Christians. The condition of Palestine calls, not for rivalry, but for the co-operation of all the creeds and races which the Turks oppressed.

TUCHUNS VETO RECALL OF OLD PARLIAMENT

President Feng Therefore Informs Li Shun That Demand Cannot Be Met

Reuter's Peking Service to The China Press

Peking, December 14.—In reply to the President's inquiry concerning the attitude of the Northern Tuchuns towards the demands made by the South, the Tuchuns state that they unanimously oppose the recall of the old Parliament. President Feng Kuo-chang has therefore informed the Tuchun of Kiangsu that this demand cannot be granted.

The Cantonese troops at present in the neighborhood of Swatow number 1,200. Reinforcements are being despatched under the command of General Li Lieh-chun.

Fukien To Be Next Scene Of North-South Battle

The critical situation in Swatow and Chaochowfu, Kwangtung, is now the only cause for the delay in the issuance of the mandate calling for an armistice throughout the country, according to the Chinese press. It is predicted in Peking that the South is not likely to pay any attention to the order, since it knows these cities will soon fall into its hands and it will then be able to threaten Fukien and Chekiang with large numbers of troops.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting, though assuming a peaceful attitude, is reported to have raised an army of 15,000 for an expedition in Fukien and more men are being recruited every day. The Central Government, in response to the urgent request of Garrison Commissioner Mo Ching-yu of Swatow, is obliged to order General Lu Kien-chang, former Kirin Tutuh, and Major-General Feng Yoh-hsian to convey a regiment of Northern troops to Fukien at once. It is, therefore, almost certain that the scene of struggle between the North and the South will now be shifted from Hunan to Tuchun Li Hao-chi's territory.

While attempts on the part of President Feng and Premier Wang to win General Tsao Kun to their side have been apparently successful, Tuchun Chang Hui-chi, the other leading war advocate, remains active in his bellicose propaganda.

Peking has informed General Liu Tsun-hou that a reward of $150,000 will be given to him and his troops if they succeed in recapturing Chungking, Szechuen, within the next week. Tuchun Chao Tao-kan has again tendered his resignation after his retreat and has recommended the appointment of General Liu as his successor.

The French Charge d'Affairs has again requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the sending of troops to the French front. Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang replied that on account of the internal trouble the government is not yet able to comply with the request. President Feng, in a circular telegram to the Tuchuns, described the hopelessness of the political situation in Russia and stated that China could no longer afford to use its energy in civil strife when its foe will be right at its heels following the conclusion of a separate peace between Russia and Germany.

Japanese Ignore Protests On Shantung Encroachment

Protests against the establishment of a Japanese civil administration in Shantung have been ignored by the Japanese authorities, according to the Chinese press. Twice Mr. Chiang Chung-hsian, Chinese Minister to Tokio, called on the Foreign Minister and each time was denied audience. The two protests lodged with Baron Hayashi at Peking by Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-hsian have met with no response.

A pathetic scene was enacted in the Shantung Educational Association Building in Peking last Sunday when a meeting was called by the Shantung residents in the Capital. A delegation from Tsinanfu was present. Its leader so graphically described the encroachment of the Japanese upon the Chinese in his province that many shed tears. He said that on the eve of his departure from Tsinanfu, more than 10,000 Shantung people gave him a send-off. Many of them were dressed in mourning, wailing as they crowded the station to speed their representative to Peking.

New British War Film

Yet another exhibition of British official war films is promised. On Wednesday, December 26, at the Olympic Theater the very latest official films from home are to be exhibited, the program including a variety entertainment. The films include the visit of King George V to the Grand Fleet, guaranteed to be a most magnificent spectacle, and the Tanks in action. All the profits of the entertainment are to be devoted to war work and war funds.

The British war films are now being sent direct to the British Consulate and exhibited under the auspices of a special local committee headed by Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General.

BRITISH OIL INDUSTRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 11.—In the House of Commons today Sir J. D. Rees asked: "Are the Government considering the desirability of forming an All-British Oil Company, free of all foreign interest and foreign control, for dealing with the development of oil-fields outside the British Isles, particularly in British Colonies, Dependencies and Allied countries?"

Mr. Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, replied that the whole question is being considered.

SPORTS -:- Latest News of Athletic World -:- GOSSIP

Today's Football

American A. C. v. S. F. C.

Today's game in the Second League between the American Athletic Club and the Shanghai Football Club 2nd XI will be played on the latter's ground at 2.30 p.m.

The A. A. C. team will be: Woods, Rosenfeld, Langley, Ashley, Cowen, Luke, Mitchell, Vanderbeek, Tinkham, (Capt.), Wootten and Evers. Reserves: Stewart, Wilhoit.

Following is the Shanghai Football Club 2nd XI:

M. Carisio, F. H. Watson, A. P. Goldman, F. R. Cabbott, G. Craigie Ross, J. H. Johns, E. A. Brodie, I. D. Macdonald, T. R. Macdonald (Capt.), G. F. Lindsay, S. T. Clark. Linesman and Reserve:—Mr. W. F. Ratcliff.

Mr. T. Crookdake will referee the game.

St. Xavier's 2nd XI v. Socony

The league match between the St. Xavier's 2nd XI and the Socony club will be played at the Widow's Monument, Race Course, commencing at 2.45. The St. Xavier's team will be as follows:

H. Garry, W. Favacho, F. Gutierrez, Sr., A. Gordes, F. Dixon, W. Murray, J. Gutierrez, P. Xavier (Capt.), F. Gutierrez, Jr., G. Silva, T. Murray. Reserve: V. Favacho.

The Socony team follows:—B. A. Shirazee, J. Stellingwerff (Capt), P. Oliveros, J. Harvey, V. F. Maher, H. Champney, W. J. Noodt, H. J. Sanft, E. F. Mears, C. Thompson and C. Passos.

Reserves: C. Fuxman, H. Wilson and J. G. Harrison.

Thomas Hanbury v. Willows

The game between Thomas Hanbury School and Willows will be played this afternoon at the Hongkew Recreation Ground. The following will represent the Willows:

D. Sequeira, J. Collaco, E. Schneider, N. Collaco, C. Whitman, A. Almeida, J. R. Villas, C. Ozorio, A. Maitland, H. Corte-Real, R. Maitland. Reserves: M. Rull, F. Corte-Real.

Shanghai v. S.M. Police

The Shanghai Football Club's first eleven will meet the S. M. Police Football Club in a friendly match on the latter's ground at 2.30 this afternoon. The following will represent the Shanghai Club:

L. Bertes, P. Isherwood, M. Tonkin (Capt), A. Loonis, D. Campbell, C. S. Chesthem, H. N. Olsen, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Drake, A. S. Andersen, P. T. Hollander.

Police Team—Howells, Chantney, Mackintosh, Page, Robertson, Clissold, Newman, Colter, Quayle, Robertson and Watson.

Mr. W. E. Wilson will referee the game.

S.R.C. v. St. Xavier's, 1st League

The First League fixture between the S.R.C. and St. Xavier's will start at 2.30 p.m. on S.R.C. ground.

The S.R.C. team:—A. H. Remedios, E. Turner, H. B. Ollerdessen, A. M. A. Hansen, T. Wigton (Capt.), B. H. Smith, A. V. White, E. Cooke, A. Sofoulis, H. Macfarlane and R. P. Quincey.

Hock y

The third round of the League will be played off today when the Harlequins meet the Sikhs and the Portuguese play "B" Co.

Both the Harlequins and Sikhs remain unbeaten so far and today's game should therefore be fast and exciting. This match will be played on the Polo Ground at 2.45 p.m.

The following team will represent the Harlequins—G. O. Jackson, J. F. Cale, J. S. Agassiz, F. S. Turner, J. A. Donnelly, H. M. Mann, J. R. Maughan, W. T. Bertenshaw, H. W. P. McMeekin, C. E. W. Bailey and R. W. Skinner.

'B' Co. v. Portuguese H.C.

"B" Co. S.V.C. will meet the Portuguese Hockey Club at 2.30 this afternoon.

Following is the "B" Co. team—Barnes, Melville (Capt.), Pullen, Burton, J. J. Evans, F. L. Smith, Nash, Cooper, Bothwell, Rawsthorne and Passikedes.

Reserve, F. W. Moore.

Billiard Championship

Playing in magnificent form, Mr. H. S. Smyth beat Capt. E. I. M. Barrett in the second round of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship, 600 to 455, at the American Club last evening. The winner had one break of 63. A large crowd saw the match.

Sports Correspondence

An Apology To Nanyang

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—Replying to the letter of Mr. Gold in yesterday's issue I beg to inform you that my letter was written in consequence of my own disappointment last Sunday in not seeing the football game and upon request of several spectators who misinformed me with regard to the reasons why the match did not take place.

I am sorry for the occurrence and shall be glad if Nanyang will regard this letter as an apology.

W. H.

HSIN PEKING SEQUEL

According to a Peking paper, the Waichiaopu has ordered General Lu Yung-hsiang, Shanghai Defense Commissioner, and Mr. Sah Fu-mou, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, to discuss the following proposals in settlement of the firing on the Hsin Peking by the Woosung forts:

1.—The Chinese foreign commissioner should apologise to the British Consul-General for the insult to the British flag by the Chinese soldiers.

2.—The British Consul General should withdraw his protest.

3.—All prisoners caught on board the Hsin Peking should be handed over to the Mixed Court of the International Settlement for trial.

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HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$28.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Northerly gale continuing to blow along the whole coast. Very cloudy and cold weather.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 15, 1917

Literary Camoufleurs

LEADING German newspapers continue to beguile themselves and their readers with articles intended to prove that America is bluffing and does not really mean to take an important part in the war. Some of them, on another tack, declare that even if America shall prove to be in earnest, her effort will come to naught "because the war will be over before Uncle Sam can get ready."

Thus, in the Tagliche Rundschau, Dr. Carl Jenny declares that America has no army of importance to be transported, "while later should any military force worthy of the name really be in readiness, there will be no more ships to convey them to face the enemy." And Major Hoffe, in the Weser Zeitung of Bremen declares that the United States will have only 1,400,000 men under arms by next Spring and that they will have received a minimum of training. Of these he declares only 400,000 or 500,000 can be sent to Europe and he winds up with the comforting conviction: "In fact it is doubtful whether the Americans will risk the venture of sending an army to Europe at all!"

Commenting on all this literary camouflage, the Saturday Review of London, says:

"If the Kaiser, or Baron Kuhlmann, or Dr. Michaelis only knew how many American troops had already landed, and are now being drilled in France, a strong and pacific key-note would at once be struck. But among the innumerable blunders of the German High Command the greatest is the assumption that the Governments of other nations bluff as impudently as themselves. The German Staff refuse to believe that the Americans will be able to transport any considerable number of men across the Atlantic, because they believe their own Admiralty reports that the U-boats are steadily destroying our command of the seas. The facts, however, are the reverse of all this; and when once the German Staff ascertain these facts, which very soon they can not help doing, there will be a rapid change of tone."

Doubtless the object of Messrs. Jenny, Hoffe and Co. is to keep the German "Will-to-Victory" from oozing out at the finger tips, as Bob Acres' did, and doubtless this object, to a considerable extent, is accomplished because the press of Germany seems to be in a gigantic conspiracy to keep the German people from finding out anything about the war.

As a mater of fact, five weeks ago Gen. Pershing wired that "American troops and supplies are arriving in France in increasing numbers," and two weeks ago we recorded the American Government's decision to put 2,000,000 men in Europe and then, by sending additional men, to keep the American army at that figure. And if necessary, of course, the army will be expanded some more. Further, according to private information reaching us from Washington, we have every reason to believe that approximately 500,000 American soldiers already have been landed in France with the loss of just one man—who fell overboard and was drowned in a French harbor. So much for the U-boat barrier!

In tomorrow's Sunday CHINA PRESS we are publishing an article which shows that the last Congress—the first war Congress—appropriated twenty-one billion gold dollars, practically all for war purposes, and that sum is but five billions short of the total expenditures of the American Government from 1791 to 1917—126 years—including the cost of our wars and every other item of Government expense. The German General Staff is fully aware that this vast sum has been appropriated and that it is being expended in a way to bring the hardest pressure to bear on Germany, and that this pressure beginning now to be noticeable will become heavier day by day so long as the war shall last, and until it is finally and gloriously won.

The German General Staff probably also knows by this time that there is no conceivable way of eliminating the United States from the war; and that this twenty-one billions is only a starter and this army of 2,000,000 is only a starter. Meanwhile, the Russian debacle has enabled Hindenburg to stiffen his western line and to strike a hard blow at Italy—but it hasn't given him the power to turn defeat into victory, and soon or late, whatever the lies boomed into the German ears by a Government-controlled press, the facts will out.

Besides, there is always the chance that the Russians will pull themselves together and begin fighting Germany again, instead of each other, in which case the result to Germany will be the same but it will be speeded up a year or so. Militarily Germany is still unbeaten but she long ago lost all the other things that men and nations prize. She has lost her honor and the respect of mankind; morally she is beaten; industrially and commercially she is *spurlos versenkt.*

When The Test Comes

(New York World)

"THE pacifists do not know how to get peace, but I do," said President Wilson in his address to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo yesterday. And the President's way is the only way.

No peace can be obtained from the German autocracy by bargain or barter. A cessation of hostilities might come out of a conference, but that would not be peace. It would be a truce, and unless the United States, Great Britain and France remained on a war footing, armed to the teeth, Germany would strike again at the first favorable opportunity.

As for the Bolshevik doctrine of peace without "annexations or indemnities," it leaves Germany superbly victorious. A great central empire dominated by Germany has been consolidated, and if it remains consolidated under autocratic control it is bound to dominate the world. It will dominate industrially as well as politically, a fact that the Federation of Labor is not slow to perceive.

Pacifist activity in the United States, in Great Britain, in France and Italy and Russia, is divided into two kinds. One is the product of German intrigue and German conspiracy. One is the product of ignorance and moral weakness. The latter is perhaps more dangerous than the former. Treason can be dealt with, but against stupidity the gods still battle in vain.

"This is the last decisive issue between the old principle of power and the new principle of freedom," as the President said. Germany has made it impossible for both of these principles to operate side by side. One of them must be rooted up, and American devotion to the principle of freedom is worthless if it is ready to compromise.

There is much truth in the German contention that the war will not be won by men or by money but by stamina and resolution. It is the will to power that is carrying Germany along, in spite of the economic and military pressure to which the Central Powers have been subjected. It is the lack of stamina and resolution as well as the failure to appreciate the moral significance of the issues which brought Russia to a state of anarchy and crippled Italy.

This war cannot be carried through by Governments but only by peoples, and by peoples who believe in something that is worth fighting for. That is the test by which the American people will be judged. Thus far the war has hardly touched their lives. Compared with the British and the French, we have endured no hardships worthy of the name. But they will come, and when they come the fitness of the American people for freedom will be determined by the courage and fortitude shown in service and in sacrifice.

War Time Wallops

If Germany insists upon annexations, we may yield them the pro-Germans.—*Columbia State.*

As we understand it, the object of the British "drum-fire" is to make the Germans beat it.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Judging from the way in which they continue to be broken, diplomatic relations must be very scarce in Europe at present.—*El Paso Times*

The Turkish Government has recalled the governor of Palestine on account of his excessive brutality. Here's a chance for Germany to get a new boss for Belgium.—*Burlington Gazette.*

Kaiser Wilhelm says he is ashamed of the fact that Ferdinand of Rumania is a Hohenzollern. Never mind, Kaiser, every flock must have its white sheep.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

Mr. La Follette advocates war only in case of invasion, and then only after the people vote on it. The invading army, of course, would be glad to wait until after election day.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

One good Liberty Bond deserves another.—*Chicago Herald*

More than one German-language paper has got its last sedition.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

DEBT

By Dr. Frank Crane

Debt is hell.

Don't you let 'em fool you, son, talking about credit being necessary in big business, and great men being great borrowers, and all that. At least, wait until you are a big man and have a big business before you begin.

If you want anything, buy it after you get the money, not before.

It may mean hard work to get the money to buy what you want, but it isn't nearly so hard as working for money to pay for what you've had, used up, and don't want any more.

It's like paying for a dead horse.

Debt usually means improvidence, which means weakness.

Debt means flabby characters.

I don't urge you to be a miser, nor to pinch every nickel, nor any of that sort of thing. Be a good fellow, pay your share, but—

Don't go in debt!

If I could get into one spot upon the earth all the heart burning and anguish debt has caused, it would surely burn a hole straight through to China.

If all the tears shed on account of debt should flow together, there would be a cataract more roaring than Niagara.

And if all the sighs, and groans, and oaths caused by debt were to unite in one gust, there would be a hurricane more devastating than anything ever in Cuba, and a tornado more terrible than Kansas or Oklahoma could furnish.

Of course, there's a great deal to be said on the other side, upon the advisability of going in debt in certain circumstances. Good! Let 'em say it! Listen respectfully!

And don't you do it!

And for fear I have not made my meaning plain, I will repeat that the idea I have in mind is: Don't go in debt!

Germany's 42 Million Slaves

(Andre Cheradame in Atlantic Monthly)

The Germans have forcibly enlisted the labor of about 2 million prisoners of war. Moreover, the official French report of April 12, 1917, concerning acts committed by the Germans in violation of international law, asserts that in the occupied territories deportation of workers has been a general measure. It has "applied to the entire able-bodied population of both sexes, from the ages of 16 to 60, excepting women with young children."

Now the Germans requisition labor from among 7½ million Belgians, 3 million French, 4½ million Servians, 5 million Rumanians, 22 million Poles, Ruthenians and Lithuanians—a total of 42 million slaves.

Let us see what sort of remuneration is made. Take the case of a young girl of Lille, 20 years old, who was forced to work for six months, harvesting and threshing wheat, and digging potatoes from 6 in the morning to twilight, receiving all the while the vilest food. For her six months of work she was given 9 francs, 45 centimes ($1.89).

The Allies, on the contrary, pay high wages to their workers, and, when they run short, must needs pour out good gold in bringing reenforcements from Asia, Africa and America. This means that a considerable part of the wages paid these foreign workmen will leave France or England for all time.

Personal Responsibilty In War

Not Doing Our Bit But Doing Our All Is Necessary For The Final Victory Of Our Cause

By Thomas L. Masson

IT is now high time for every American who loves his country, in sternly facing the critical situation in which we find ourselves, to ask himself a few fundamental questions. If the war is to be won, as surely it will be won alone by the main force of American public opinion and American public opinion, to be world powerful, must be based upon that kind of practical common sense which has pulled us through before so many times in our history. In spite of the insidious undercurrents of pacifism, anarchy, and the pro-German propaganda, we must keep our heads and look forward calmly, laying out a straight course for many years ahead; for this contest is one that, even after the coming of peace, enforced or otherwise, may easily keep us occupied for a generation.

Does any reasonable man doubt that what America does during the next year will decide the fate of the world? Neither should there be any doubt that what America does will be decided by the force of its public opinion. We, the people, rule in spite of the eddies and back currents of politics and finance and other influences. What we decide today out of the power of our moral courage and understanding will make or mar the world tomorrow.

Public opinion is composed of many elements, but its two main parts are knowledge (defective or otherwise) and decision. To put it in another way, public opinion is the state of our knowledge bearing on the war, and the combined will we exert to carry out our purpose. Just as the force of circumstances is making us produce standardised ships and flying machines, must we also produce a large body of standardised Americans who shall all think and act alike so far as this war is concerned. Every American therefore who loves his country should be guided by the following rule:

"To pay no attention to what others are doing or saying, but to order his life so that he could not do any more if the fate of the whole country depended upon him alone."

This rule needs to be kept constantly in mind. In actual practice it will be found to be a constant corrective to much that is wasteful in our common thought and action. It frees a man almost immediately from that kind of confusion which is so likely to produce mixed motives. It purifies our actions and makes us more simple and direct. By this rule, carried out to its logical conclusion, every American in the end becomes an autocrat. He says to himself constantly: "This is my country. I own it. I must see that it is guided right." Under this rule, universally followed, America becomes a nation of what my be termed free autocrats. This is the way to beat the Kaiser at his own game.

The trouble with most of us is that we want to divide the responsibility with some one else, and for this reason, ever since it first came into use, I have always regarded the phrase "doing one's bit" as being an almost perfect symbol and advertisement of that kind of weakness which has been so evident in the course of the Allies since the war began—apparently a fundamental weakness of democracy, and one which must be eradicated if, as Mr. Hoover puts it, we are to make democracy safe for the world.

Why, up to the present time, has Germany won the war? Because while they have been doing their all, we have been doing our bit. Suppose that every mother should take that attitude toward her child. The history of American political life is filled with this spirit of compromise, this fatal tendency to divide the responsibility with some one else, to make a bargain. It is the shopkeeper's instinct. David Harum put it in the characteristic American manner when he said that he always believed in letting the other fellow make a profit. Our art, our literature, and all the machinery of our daily life each fall far short of what they might be because of this inherent weakness. It was one of the predominant causes of the civil war. Full of nervous energy, superb idealism, the spirit of invention, unquestioned courage, and a certain native shrewdness, we adapt ourselves to new conditions with extraordinary versatility, but we have little of the Frenchman's passion for perfection. If we are going to beat autocracy each one of us, as an American, must say, as Louis XIV. said, "The State; it is I." Man who is not, as the Germans are, under the control of an autocrat, becomes an unconscious imitator. Under the illusion of freedom, in following his own inclinations, he comes without realising it to take on the atmosphere of others around him; hence his individual responsibility is immensely increased over the man whose actions are studied and scheduled and controlled, as in the case of the Germans.

It is quite curious and inspiring to see how, when we make up our minds to follow the rule I have laid down, and instead of a "bit" to give our all, we begin almost immediately to experience a feeling of intense relief. The first step is the most difficult one, because it is such a common habit among us to defer at least some of our sense of responsibility to others. Thus we have evolved a recipe for war bread which contains one cup of corn meal, it being argued by the ingenious person who invented this appealing formula that if everybody else substituted, in every loaf of bread, one cup of corn meal, a vast amount of wheat would be saved by 100,000,000 or more of earnest people. Now the responsibility in this case, as in all others, is an individual and personal one. The fact is, of course, not that if one cup of wheat flour is saved out of every loaf of bread so much will be saved in the aggregate, but how much more flour than this each one can actually do without. Anything short of the fullest measure of what we can do is the measure of our personal responsibility in this war. Besides, we ought to understand that when we fail to give as much as we can at the precious time it is needed the most, we shall later on come inevitably to pay many times more than what we have withheld. We are now, for example, rushing 2,000,000 tons of coal to Italy, when only a few weeks ago Italy was pleading with us for only half this amount in order to avert what promises at this writing to be a capital disaster.

The second rule is this:

"To concentrate our minds on the facts of the war in the plain light of our own practical experience and common sense, and not to be influenced or swayed either way by sensational or exaggerated reports or statements; and to try and discover what motives and temperaments lie behind these statements, in order that we may come to know how much basis of actual truth there is in them."

To do this, requires a judicial quality of mind which can be cultivated, and also a certain sort of moral initiative. And this is what most of us lack. Under pressure a majority of people will make stupendous sacrifices. But we must cultivate the moral initiative to see clearly beforehand what we ought to do, and then to begin to do it at once, before the pressure comes. Each one of us has an Italy within us, pleading for coal and food. We must not wait. We must be beforehand. We must sternly repress any tendency to rail at delays and defects which those in charge of the machinery of this war appear to be guilty of, and which we cannot, in the nature of things, understand, and must put our whole minds on bringing ourselves up to the full measure of our personal responsibility.

Why, indeed, are we Americans, in spite of our railings, so universally tolerant of our Government? Because we are subconsciously aware that we ourselves are really to blame. If each American keeps his eyes in his own boat we shall then add, not our bits, but our all to the full force of American public opinion. And concerted public opinion, in a democracy like ours, is only the immediate prelude to combined action. Thus only can our Government come to exert its fullest power. As a matter of fact, each one of us is in a much better position than a German, who not only has to give up his material possessions and his mind to his country, but his soul, his honor, his sense of humanity—indeed, all of those sacred things which decent men in all ages have been ready to die for. We do not have to do what von Bernstorff did, because our personal honor is our country's honor; the two are identical—thank God for that!

This war is a war for the control of the sea. The armies that we raise, their equipment and the ammunition that we turn out, are all a necessary accompaniment to the machinery we are building to win the war. But we cannot transport troops without ships, and we cannot save the world—and ultimately ourselves—without food. It is a case of casting our bread upon the waters, knowing that in the end it must come back, and that if we do not we stand a good chance of having it taken out of our mouths later on by the same savage hands now engaged in enslaving and starving the helpless nations of Europe.

The war will eventually be won by the combined forces of Great Britain and the United States. And without the control of the seas we shall be powerless. It is a race against time and Germany for ships and food. What each one of us does now in his own personal thought and action, without delay, has many times the potential value of what might be done a year from now. Germany is the master mechanic of European starvation. Every ounce of food that each one of us can personally deflect from ourselves to the men and women and children fighting and working for us, and every dollar we can spare to the Government in loans and taxes, will be none too much. We must not shift to others the burden of knowing. We must learn ourselves. Each one of us must study foods and agriculture—yes, and the building of ships. It is what all the people know about any one thing that is the measure of the power of the Government to accomplish that one thing. What has brought Germany to her present state of military and agricultural efficiency? Nothing but the combined and constant mental application of forty years. Go back over the literature of Germany and you will discover an amazing record of constant thought, all bearing in the same direction. We must do the same if we are to win the war. The power of combined thought in a nation cannot be overestimated. It is supreme.

The Heroes Of The Antilles

From the New York Herald

High up on the list of men who were sent to death when a German torpedo sank the American transport Antilles are found Sergt. Otto Kleber, whose next of kin is a father, living at Berlin, and Sergt. Otto Miller, whose next of kin his mother, living at Aldenburg. Natives of Germany, those men served with honor the country of their adoption and died in its service. All honor to them! The lives they lived and the deaths they died furnish a complete and convincing answer to the assumption of a truculent kaiserism that it has the support or the sympathy of all Americans of German birth. If it has the sympathy or the support of any, they are unworthy the name American. Further down the list are found a Boyle, an O'Rourke, a Finnegan, a Devine, a Slattery—of Irish descent, but American tried and true, brave in death as in life, as befits their inheritance. How despicable are those traitorous German-Irishmen masquerading as Americans who are doing what they can do to stab such brave fellows in the back.

Mining Alaska Coal

From the Seattle Post Intelligencer

The Government railway has tapped two or three producing coal sections of Southwestern Alaska that are steadily improving in quality of output. Secretary Lane is quoted as stating that the coal fields already opened are larger and richer than the Government anticipated. Bituminous coal equal to the very good quality produced in West Virginia has been uncovered, and there are anthracite fields yet to be reached. Under the improved outlook the Government is to continue railroad construction, even though the expense of materials and labor is very much higher than estimated, on the theory that the saving to the navy in using Alaska coal will more than repay the increased cost of railroad construction. West Virginia navy coal now costs $14 to $15 per ton laid down on this coast. Alaska coal of good quality can be put aboard ship for $4 or $5 per ton.

It will be the policy of the Government to open the mines and get excess to the coal as rapidly as possible. By late Spring of next year the enginering commisison expects to be able to deliver coal in substantial quantities to the navy. With a $10 saving on each ton of coal so delivered, Alaska fuel will begin paying back to the nation the substantial sums advanced for the development work.

The Panama Canal

From the Portland Oregonian

The Panama Canal seems to be doing its duty unassumingly and efficiently, now that it has found its stride, as is shown by recent shipping statistics. In the four and a half months of 1914 that it was in use it accommodated 357 ships, carrying 1,753,934 tons of cargo. It was closed two months of 1915 on account of slides, and the number of ships which passed through was 1,171, carrying a tonnage of 4,966,560. There was a decided shortage of shipping in 1916, on account of the war, and the tonnage passing through was only 4,931,911, carried by 1,253 ships, the number of the latter being increased slightly, while the cargo total decreased. But 1917 bids fair to establish a record for in the first six months of the year 970 ships, with 3,686,688 tons of goods, made use of the canal, which would mean nearly 2,000 ships and nearly 7,500,000 tons of freight, if the ratio were maintained for the entire year.

Japan's Unlucky Numbers

From the Popular Science Monthly

Our only unlucky number is 13. In Japan they have two unlucky numbers—42 and 49. Nobody wants either of these numbers for a telephone call simply because the former is pronounced "shini," which means "to die" and the later is pronounced "shiku," which means "death." The luckiest telephone number in the estimation of the Japanese business man is eight, which suggests prosperity.

The Stain Remover

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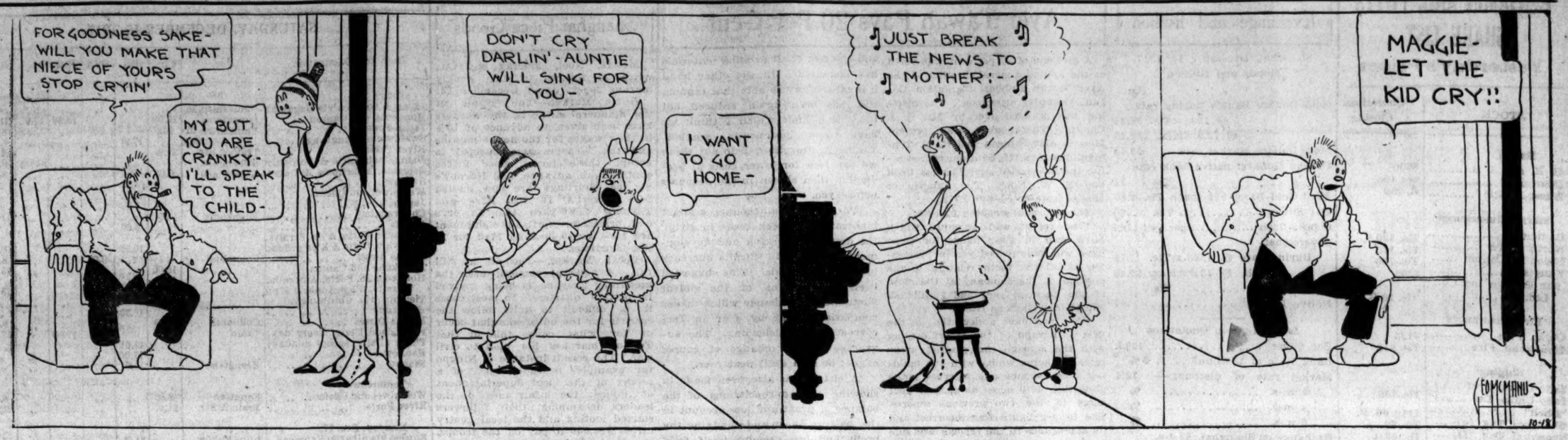
FOR GOODNESS SAKE- WILL YOU MAKE THAT NIECE OF YOURS STOP CRYIN'
MY BUT YOU ARE CRANKY- I'LL SPEAK TO THE CHILD-
DON'T CRY DARLIN'-AUNTIE WILL SING FOR YOU-
I WANT TO GO HOME-
JUST BREAK THE NEWS TO MOTHER:-
MAGGIE- LET THE KID CRY!!
GMCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Doctor's Triumph In War

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

It is at the Casualty Clearing Station that the "live" express package is "tagged" and labelled for his long journey. An orderly writes down upon a colored card a few vital details, his name, regiment, place and hour of wound, nature of projectile, and the surgeon adds nature of wound, kind of dressing applied, or operation done, and whether antitoxin or morphine has been given. Usually, to be quite sure, a cross is marked on his forehead with a colored indelible pencil when the antitoxin is injected.

This card is slipped into a large envelope of tough, translucent, waterproof paper, closed at the upper end by a string running through two eye-let holes, which is looped round his neck or tied through the buttonhole of his coat. Each place where he is examined, or handled, or kept, adds another card of data, usually of another color, with notes on his temperature, sleep, progress, etc., so that when he finally reaches either the last base hospital, or home, the history clerk cuts the loop and takes out a complete history and clinical record of the case, which he can copy into the hospital register.

Our neatly bound up and labelled blesse may have to lie on his stretcher in the aid station until it is safe for the ambulance car to come up, but if there is a good road he may be taken on a wheeled stretcher.

In regions near a canal a big new barge is cleaned, painted and fitted up as a spick-and-span floating hospital, or rather dressing station and ambulance combined, and the wounded may be carried to that and floated smoothly and luxuriously down.

Nothing is overlooked in this war.

The wounded's next stage will end at the advance dressing station, which may be in a vacant building or in a cellar. The wisdom of the one that I visited being underground was sharply demonstrated the very day I was there, for twelve bearers had been badly wounded above ground by a shell that morning.

Some of these dressing stations are quite extensive and can accommodate several hundred men and a staff to correspond. One feature that strikes you in an underground station is that the barriers of thick blanket curtain stretch across the passage about twenty feet apart. These are for protection against gas and form a sort of "air lock" so that the outer curtain barrier can be raised and allow the bearers to rush in with their burdens and dropped again at once behind them.

Then the air in the "lock" is sprayed with a solution to neutralise the poison-gas and when it is cleared the second curtain barrier is raised and the wounded carried in safely, without risk of letting in the deadly fumes. The curtains themselves are also kept moistened with a solution.

The main danger against which these precautions are taken is gas-shells—shells which, when they explode, belch out thick clouds of poisonous gas instead of shrapnel bullets. This gas is heavier than air and pours down any mine or cave openings like so much water. If Fritz can only spot, through his airmen, the opening of a cave hospital and spatter it with gas-shells, he's happy for a week. The idea of strangling the wretched wounded in their cots underground appeals strongly to his sense of humor.

So constant is this gas danger that in the French dressing stations and field hospitals every occupied bed is obliged to keep a gas-mask hanging in a case on the wall close to its head day and night.

In the underground dressing stations the patient is given a quick, skilful looking over to see if his wound is bleeding again or his dressings have shifted in any way, and if he is severely shocked or depressed he may be given stimulants and warming drinks and kept for the night. Or if an immediate operation is urgently demanded it can be done here.

Some classes of wounds stand traveling very badly and these may be kept and carefully tended here for a week or more; but the vast majority get merely a swift looking over and such operating as is immediately necessary, and as soon as the roads are free from shell fire they are lifted into the ambulance again and rolled back toward the hospital.

On their way they usually pass through another way-station, known as the Field Ambulance. The word "ambulance," in military parlance, means three distinct and different things:

First, the whole service and means of handling the wounded from the trenches back to the casualty clearing station. An "ambulance" in this sense may consist of forty or fifty vehicles, with doctors and their attendant orderlies and stretcher bearers.

Second a field hospital usually in tents, between the dressing station and the C. C. S.

Third, the real ambulance or vehicle itself. A motor, usually of a well-known, affectionately jeeredat, inexpensive American make, fitted with a high van body, with bunklike folding racks on each wall for the stretchers, enabling it to carry four "liers" or "eight sitters" (couches and "a pied," as the French say). Incidentally one of the greatest minor boons to the comfort of the wounded which heaven has vouchsafed in this war.

Here our pilgrim gets another swift, searching expert "once over" to see that nothing is going wrong, and within a score or two minutes more he is rolling smoothly down the well-paved military road and swinging up to the receiving door of the Casualty Clearing Station.

Here he is met by the surgeon on duty, with his orderlies and nurses, who, with the quickness born of much practise, run over his history cards, deftly remove his clothing and undo, or expose the dressings. From the appearance of these, together with the history, the surgeon promptly decides whether any operation is likely to be necessary or not. If not, he is borne swiftly off to the cleaning-up room of the ward, where the mud of the trenches is scraped off him and he is sponged and cleaned, alcohol rubbed all over him and a bowl of hot soup or fragrant tea is given him.

Finally, cleaned and combed and resplendent in a gaily striped new suit of pajamas, he sinks with a sigh into the first clean, soft bed, with real sheets on it, he has been in for months and enters upon the delightful adventure of getting well, with the chances thirty to one in his favor.

If our "wounded" requires an operation he is carried at once to the preparations room of the operating theater.

Here he is swiftly undressed and washed and made as nearly aseptic as possible, the anesthetic for the operation being given first, if the wounds are extensive and painful. Then the surgeon on duty carefully probes the wound with a gloved finger or sterilised forceps and gauges the extent of the injury and determines whether nerves, great blood vessels or joints are involved.

If the case is an average one he proceeds with the operation himself at once, but if it presents special features of difficulty or interest, he turns it over to the surgical specialist on the staff, in whose province it belongs. For the staff of the Casualty Clearing Station, while young and keen, are not merely fully qualified surgeons, with from one to five years' hospital experience, but at least half of them have had special training in the surgery of some particular region. One, for instance, will have had special experience in surgery of the brain and spinal cord; another of the abdomen, another of the nerves, and another of the joints.

Many of the older ones had established reputations in their chosen field before the war. Others have been carefully trained on the all too abundant material since the outbreak of the war in the great base and home hospitals.

They are a splendid body of men, with the fire and enthusiasm and progressiveness of youth, tempered by the experience and caution of age, and they all work together like one man for one object—the best interests of the wounded, and the increase of surgical knowledge and skill for the service of man.

Each has his group of trained assistants and operation nurses, and so superbly are they organised and so splendid their "tea work" that it is no unusual thing for a staff of ten or twelve working triple shifts—that is, six hours operating, three hours rest and repeat till finished—to take care of 400, 500, 700 patients in twenty-four hours. Indeed, one mammoth field hospital that I visited, with a staff of sixteen surgeons and their squads, had actually dealt with 1,400 patients in the last thirty-six hours!

One of the surgeons told me that he had been in the operating room from 2 o'clock one morning till 6 the next, with only four hours' sleep, but he was going to sleep for a week now to catch up.

Lest anything should possibly be overlooked and the patient fail to get the benefit of all the skill and knowledge in the possession of the medical profession, these Casualty Clearing Stations and all the war hospitals are provided with a staff of consultants—men whose names are household words in the medical profession not merely of England, but of America and all over Europe—who have abandoned huge and princely practises, and for the mere pittance of an army officer's pay travel incessantly up and down the whole zone of the armies, visiting every place where wounded are cared for, from the smallest advance dressing station to the hugest base hospital, advising, encouraging, assisting, placing all their skill and their fame and their experience at the service of the invalids.

If there is anything puzzling or unusual or specially serious and grave about a case or a delicate question as to the nature of the operation to be performed, all that is necessary is to send a telephone message to the D. M. S. (Director of Medical Services) of the army, and one of these consultants will arrive at the hospital next morning or within a few hours, if the case be urgent.

To describe the perfection of the nursing service and general management of the clearing stations and field hospitals would be a sheer waste of words. Every one who has visited a ward in a war hospital or who has had letters from a wounded member of his or her family knows all about them, with their spotless linen, their bright-colored blankets and mattings, their flowers and their pictures. Everywhere woman has been permitted to go in this war she has made a paradise of comfort and helpfulness.

When it comes to the nurses themselves—trained or volunteer, Red Cross or V. A. D., their skill, their unwearied devotion, their courage and self-sacrifice—one can only paraphrase the old Hindoo proverb, "God couldn't be everywhere, so he made nurses."

In fine, the net result is that every man wounded on the western front, from private to general, gets unfailing care and treatment and medical skill that a millionaire might envy and than which all his wealth could purchase nothing better. It would be hard to imagine anything finer and more perfect.

Let the cold figures speak for themselves! Of all who survive twenty-four hours 90 per cent recover; of those who reach the Casualty Clearing Station 95 per cent get well, while there are many base hospitals which have "graduated" their tens of thousands with a death rate of barely 1 per cent! No wonder the wounded are cheerful!

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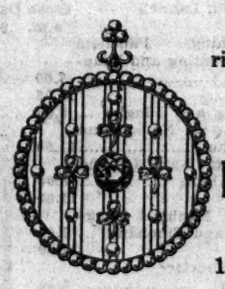

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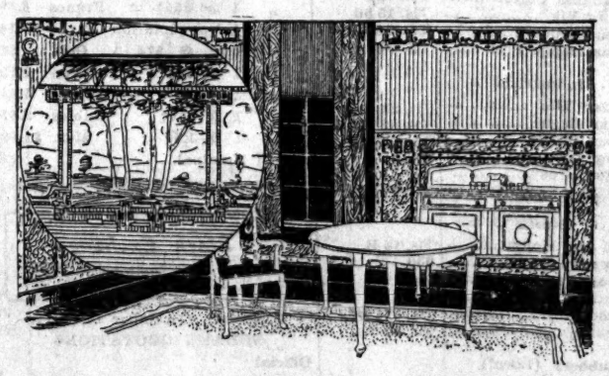

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND. POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 S.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$205
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$125
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310
Shiping	
Indo-China Pref / Indo-China Def	Tls. 100
"Shell"	11½s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2¼ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 125 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72½
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 96 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land.	Tls. 78
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Welhaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 180
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 85
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 63
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 121
Yang Yik	Tls. 15.80
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6.80 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 88 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.60 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 71 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9¾
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9¼ S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 30
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Teh Aiang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.15
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10½
Cheng	Tls. 2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.80
Dominion	Tls. 9¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.80 Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7¼
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 11.10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungaia	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6½ S.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 77½ cts.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.97½
Tebong	Tls. 17½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Wangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 78
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 187½

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Forages and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 14, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 103½=Tls.	96.85
@ 72.9=Mex.	132.85
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.55
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	11
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	3.80
Bar Silver ... Tls.	285
Copper Cash ... per tael	178.7
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3d.=Tls.	4.70
exch. @ 72.9=Mex.	$6.45
Peking Bar ... Tls.	
Native Interest ...	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	72.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ...	Fr. 27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London ...	T.T. $476⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/3
London	Demand	4/3⅛
India	(nominal) T.T.	298
Paris	T.T.	585
Paris	Demand	557
New York	T.T.	101⅛
New York	Demand	96⅛
Hongkong	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	51
Batavia	T.T.	231⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London ... 4 m-s. Cdts.	4/5d.
London ... 4 m-s. Docy.	4/5⅛d.
London ... 6 m-s. Cdts.	4/5⅛d.
London ... 6 m-s. Docy	4/5⅛d.
Paris ... 4 m-s.	607½
New York ... 4 m-s.	105⅛

Customs House Exchange States
For December

Hk. Tls 4.36	@ 4/1⅛		£1
„ 1	@ 565½ =	Francs	6.30
„ 1	No quotation	Marks	†5.14
„ 0.92	@ 97⅝	Gold	$1
„ 1	@ 52⅛	Yen	2.12
„ 1	@ 15	Rupees	3.44
„ 1	@ 850†	Rubles	9.47
„ 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 14, 1917.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 6.80

Unofficial

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.80
Anglo French Lands Tls. 76.00
S.M.C. 6% Debs 1907 @ Tls. 90.50
Repah Tls. 0.90

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, December 14, 1917.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Yangtszepoo (Ord) @ Tls. 6.80 cash

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, December 11.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 42⅛d. Featureless.
Previous Quotation, London, December 10.
Bar Silver Spot: 42⅛d. Quiet.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
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Ayer Tawah Pays 20 Per Cent

A dividend of 20 per cent was voted at the annual general meeting of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., yesterday afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Mr. L. J. Cubitt. There were also present Messrs. Alex Samson and R. N. Truman, directors; E. Samson, representing the secretaries, and Thomas Cock and E. W. Noel. The number of shares represented was 2,772.

The chairman's speech follows:

"The report and accounts which have been in your hands for some days will have placed you in possession of all the facts relating to the position of the company at the close of the financial year and I will ask you to take them as read.

"You may have noticed that in the first paragraph of the report dealing with the acreage the planted areas total 978 acres which with the building sites, swamps and reserves make altogether 1010 acres as against 1021 acres in the two previous reports. The former figure was incorrect and its appearance in the reports was due to the demarcator having by mistake included in his plan a small block of land on the northeast boundary of the estate. The error should have been corrected in last year's report but was overlooked.

"The additional jungle land, approximating 500 acres, referred to in the last report has since been taken up and appears under the name of Newlands Division. Extra capital, as you will remember, was obtained for the development of this extension and all expenses connected therewith will be kept separate from the old estate. Up to the 30th September this expenditure amounted to only Tls. 3,029.56, particulars of which you will find in development account. The burn off was unfortunately not satisfactory owing to bad weather and further expenditure will be required under this heading. Only 230 acres are being brought under cultivation at present, and the remainder will be taken in hand as opportunity offers.

"A plan of the estate is not issued with the report this year as the Government has not yet found time to have an official survey made of our new property.

"In pursuance of the policy now almost universally advocated thinning out is being steadily proceeded with and although this necessarily affects the output for the time being, the ultimate benefit to be derived by affording more light and air in the closely planted areas outweighs any temporary disadvantage of this kind.

"Reporting on this subject on August 29, the visiting agents said, 'The mature area averages now about 110 trees per acre. The branches of the remaining trees are rapidly closing over the gaps and the fields look just about as crowded as ever. It is most important for the future welfare of the estate that thinning out be steadily continued especially on the younger areas.'

"No planting having taken place between 1914 and 1916, there are but few additional trees arriving at the bearing stage this year, and acting under the advice of our visiting agent the system already begun of tapping trees on a single cut is being extended.

"Taking all these factors into consideration, we do not look for much increase in the yield during the current year. The manager estimates the output at 345,000 lbs. or 10,000 lbs. over last year.

"While this is a very respectable figure, it must be remembered that the year opens with very low prices which may or may not continue and exchange is also well below last year's average. Our position, however, is a very strong one and we are well prepared for any eventualities, while with rubber and exchange at their present level, further fluctuations would appear to be more likely to be in our favor than otherwise.

"The question of labor is one which is exercising the minds of many rubber growers, as the recruiting of Indians has of course been adversely affected by the shortage of tonnage. We cannot say that we have suffered very much in this way, as we have a considerable force of Javanese, but it is more difficult to get good laborers from Java than it used to be, as they are in great demand there, and we are very anxious to build up a strong force of Tamils as well.

"The all-in cost, you will notice, is $0.4207 against $0.4345 last year, but one must not place too much importance on this, as it is affected by such items as depreciation, freight and insurance, the former being an arbitrary charge and the two latter being more or less according to whether the produce is marketed locally or overseas. During the year under review practically all rubber was sold in Singapore while during the previous year two-thirds of the output was shipped to London. The War Tax which has operated for nine months out of the twelve is a new and heavy charge and the cost of all packing materials has increased. On the other hand it is satisfactory to note that tapping cost has been again reduced, but there is a limit which I think we have now practically reached. Taking it altogether, I do not think we can look for lower costs of production than shown in the accounts before you.

"Turning to the accounts, a slight innovation has been made in giving the details of working and development accounts in Straits currency instead of in Taels. This suggested itself on account of the violent fluctuation of exchange which makes comparisons year by year in Tael currency very misleading. The advantage of the change of course cannot be seen until next year.

"A change has also been made in showing the appropriations of the balance of profit and loss account in the balance sheet and confining the profit and loss account itself to a statement of profit on the particular year in question. From this it will be seen that the net profit for 1916-17 was Tls. 120,389.88 against Tls. 152,342.41, a decrease of Tls. 31,952.53 for which exchange is mainly responsible.

"Sundry creditors account consists chiefly of unpaid wages and manager's commission, and sundry debtors account is made up of accrued interest on investments and coolies advances.

"In stating the assets this year the amount expended previously and this year and the amount written off previously and this year are clearly shown.

"Under the heading of investments you will notice that the £3,000 5% Exchequer Bonds which appeared last year no longer figure in the list of securities, their place being taken by £3,200 5% British War Loan 1929/1947.

"We availed ourselves of the option to convert our 5% Exchequer Bonds into 5% War Loan (1929/1947) and for every £100 Exchequer Bond received £105. 5. 3 War Loan and in order to make up a round amount purchased £42. 2. 6 War Loan @ 95, the total amount invested being thus increased to Tls. 120,677.38.

"I think that is all I have to say and I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as printed be accepted and passed."

Resolutions were then passed accepting the reports and accounts, declaring the 20 per cent dividend on the issued share capital, re-electing Mr. L. J. Cubitt as director and re-appointing Lowe, Bingham and Matthews auditors. With regard to the balance of Tls. 21,614.57 remaining in the profit and loss account after the payment of the dividend, it was voted to act as follows:

	Tls.
Place to equalisation of dividends account	15,000.00
Carry forward	6,614.57
	Tls. 21,614.57

The meeting then adjourned.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, December 12.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 2⅞d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 3d. Done.
Tendency of Market: Flat.
Previous Quotation, London, December 11.
Spot: 2s. 3⅛d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 4⅛d. Done.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

London Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., secretaries for the Senawang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd., are in receipt of the following telegraphic quotations from London:—

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 3⅛d.
Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 3⅛d.
Market weak with a falling tendency, ex warehouse Singapore 1s. 8⅛d.

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Shanghai Piece Goods

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report dated December 13:

Home Market.—The result of the Spinners' strike is, the workers have been given an advance of 15% in their wages for the next 6 months and the Weavers are expected to accept these terms also. Prices continue to advance and Hornby's 8¼ lbs. Shirtings are now quoted 24/- Calvert's 10 lbs. 28/- and Taylor's 40's yarn 40d. Calvert's c.i.f. prices for April/June shipment are 31/- for 10 lbs. and 37/3 for 12 lbs. Shirtings.

Local Market.—The air is still full of political rumors: even the monarchy question is being revived in certain quarters. In most cases it is difficult to quite follow the reasons for the outbreaks that occur or for what cause this or that Tuchun marches his men to civil war. The recent instance of Ningpo for example, is the subject of a report of the local Superintendent of Police; the affair ended in the leaders decamping, their followers started looting and the local gentry raised $80,000 to pay off the troops, but the soldiers got little of this money: it disappeared with the promoters of the outbreak. The report concludes: "The whole affair is yet "another instance of how in this country a small gang of unprincipled ruffians can exploit the political situation for their own profit. In this case the profits netted by the promoters of the trouble and the losses in life and property suffered by their dupes and victims were alike considerable." It may be asked, what has all this got to do with Piece Goods? and our reply is, we are glad to be able to cite this case as it has been investigated at our doors and is a good example of how the "market" for piece goods has been so constantly upset during the past six years, because of the want of a supreme government to put this country in order. Other and somewhat similar outbreaks are in progress all over the Republic and trade languishes accordingly. The market is today suffering a slump because of the disturbed conditions up river and beyond Hankow, in Szechuen and now there is trouble at Swatow. Cheaper goods from Japan in competition with Manchester makes, which are now so dangerously dear in price also, is killing the trade in the latter.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., are in receipt of the following regarding the rubber auctions held at Singapore on December 12:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $96 per picul equivalent 1s. 11⅛d. in London.
No. 1 Crepe $101 per picul equivalent to 2s. 0⅛d. in London.
Market opened a little better closed at best, offered 685 tons, sold 236 tons.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, December 12.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:—
Tenders for Bills.
Highest price 1s. 4-29/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4-29/32d.
Receive 17%
Tenders for Transfers.
Highest price 1s. 5d.
Tenders at 1s. 5d.
Receive 17%
Deferred Transfers.
Highest price 1s. 4-29/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4-29/32d.
Receive 17%
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6.0?0.000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 4.000.000.

AIR EXPRESSES OVER ATLANTIC PROMISED

Caproni Brothers Of Milan Keep 5,000 Workmen Busy Day And Night

Milan, Nov. 1.—The brothers Caproni, the great experts in aeroplane construction, in an interview state that their factories are working day and night and employing 5,000 workmen. These factories now cover four times the area they occupied before the war.

They believe that the day is approaching when lines of aeroplanes will connect town with town, country with country, and continent with continent, with aerial trains luxuriously fitted up capable of transporting upwards of 100 passengers and of travelling from 125 to 190 miles an hour.

Immediately after the war large transoceanic aeroplanes will be constructed, powerful enough to carry from fifty to sixty passengers from Europe to America and back. The Caproni triplanes, they remark, can easily carry thirty passengers between Milan and Turin, and a Caproni biplane, piloted by Signor Gabriele D'Annunzio, with three others on board, recently accomplished without landing a flight of 875 miles.

SHIP COMMANDEERED

Reuters Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, December 13.—The Canton correspondent of the Morning Post states that the owners of the steamer Kwong Lee, which has been commandeered by the local government, before consenting to the use of the steamer as a transport to take troops to Fukien demanded $200,000, a guarantee of the safety of the four Europeans on board, $50,000 for the compradore, $2,000 a day during the charter and $1,000,000 for the ship's value. The Captain refuses to employ the steamer as a transport.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.	..	..	..	..	A10.00	9.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.0.	21.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro m	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Dalny, Manchuria & Europe	Kobe maru	..	..	..	..	p10.00	9.30
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Kobe maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Chinwangtao	Kiangping	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Manila		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'lia, Straits Ceylon, India & E'pe v. Suez		..	16.30	..	..	..	16.00
Manila direct	Colombia	..	..	9.00	..	..	8.30
Hongkong and Canton		16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe		16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Tientsin via Chinwangtao		..	11.30	..	..	..	..
Hongkong		..	10.30	..	..	..	..
Manila Direct	Colombia	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train				17.00		17.00
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..			
Hankow		..	17.00	..			
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, Dec. 17.							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow		21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..			20.30
Hongkong and Canton	Shengking	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tuesday, Dec. 18.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Chikugo maru			..	..	s12.30	12.00
Japan ports	Chikugo maru	11.30		..	..	..	11.00
Japan		..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Dec. 19.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow		..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.0		..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)		..	21.00	..		..	17.00
Thursday, Dec. 20.							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Mexico maru	15.3	.	..	..	..	15.00
Saturday, Dec. 22.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'pe via Canada		..	16 00	..	..	..	15.30

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcel post and money orders 11.30 a.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.
Shanghai-Nanking Train.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00 9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places	2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places	4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)	1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Sundays only	1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50 2.10 7.00 5.00 10.10 6.30 11.45
Steamer.	Daily. Sundays expected
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow	3.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00 5.00 11.00
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00
Huchow, Nanzin and Linghu	11.00
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00 11.00
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00 11.00
Courier	
Chowpu	6.30 11.00
Foot Boat.	
Chwansha	6.45 11.00
Cycle Rider	
Siccawei and Taipac	8.00 2.00 10.00 4.00 6.30
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00 2.00 11.00 4.00

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1789	Ger.	Carlowitz	KND
Nov 15	Portland	Adeline Smith	1248	Am.	R. D. Co.	KND
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BIX
Dec 7	Cruise	Chuentiao	750	Chi.	Customs	7 p
Aug 8	Hongkong	Rickmers*	1651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Dec 12	Japan	Daitoshi maru	1655	Jap.	M. B. Co.	PWE
Dec 7	Nanking	Fortuna*	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Dec 12	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 2	Chinwangtao	Hwabjah	3871	Chi.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Dec 3	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Sept 25	Keelung	Himgard	814	Am.		ODW
Dec 12	Japan	Justlandia	3121	Dan	E. A. Co.	CMLW
Dec 11		Kurama maru	115	Jap.	N.K.K.	9 p
Dec 13	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	13 2	Chi.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Dec 13	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah*	1682	Ger.	Melchers	KND
July 15	Hankow	Mellee*	1682	Ger.	Melcher	YTPD
Nov 13	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	KND
Dec 13	Hankow	Meitoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Dec 12		Patriot	1605	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	7 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Silkiang*	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	KNDW
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3818	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BI
Nov 28	Portland	S. V. Margaret	1230	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Dec 12	Cruise	Store Nordiske	598	Dan	G.-N. T. Co	9 p
Dec 7	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co	CKPW
Dec 11	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 13	Japan	Takaosan maru	1493	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Dec 12	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.
†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Ht. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited..

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,500,006.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.
Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francico
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) .	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA.
Manager
Tel. No. 2359 —(Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360 —(Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. DeZAR,
Sub-manager.

Siccawei Weather Report

Friday, December 14, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	763.58	764.52
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.06	30.10
Variation mm for 24h	†0.67	†0.47
Variation mm for 12h	†1.10	†0.75
Wind—Direction	ENE	ENE
Wind—Kilom per hour	20	34
Wind—Miles	12.4	21.1
Temperature—Cen ...	11°4	12°4
Temperature—Fah ...	52.5	54.3
Humidity: co	97	88
Nebulosity 51-0	10	10
Rainfall mm	1.6	0.1
Rainfall inches	0.06	0.00

13.—The anticyclone prevails again with great intensity in Manchuria. The barometers rise again over the continent while the depression of Chekiang puts to sea in the vicinity of Wenchow. Overcast weather in our regions with rain in the evening at Shanghai.

14.—Overcast and gloomy weather with fresh to strong N.E. squalls during the night. Barometer rapidly rising.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for December 15th and 16th

The thrilling life story
"THE TRAMP"
Featuring Henry Krauss the great French artiste. This film is adapted from the work of the Poet Jean Rechepin, member of the French Academy.

MAX LINDER
"BETWEEN TWO FIRES"
A fine two reel film with Max at his best,

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
Fresh picture by this mail

ANNALS OF THE WAR
Another set of pictures from the front.
Time and Prices as usual.

MATINEE, Saturday 4 p.m.
5th and 6th Episodes of
"THE FATAL RING"
"THE HUNTING OF THE HAWK"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE FLOORWALKER"

MATINEE, Sunday 2 p.m.
5th and 6th Episodes of
"THE FATAL RING"

Showing
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
December 16th & 17th

"THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE"
A FIVE PARTS PARAMOUNT PICTURE
AND
OTHER FILMS

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight, December 15th
Positively the last
Grand Operatic Concert
by
Signor Scamuzzi
Famous Italian Baritone
Mme. De Revers
Soprano
Mlle. Russ
Mezzo-Soprano
Special Programme
Booking at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Company, Limited.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

PROGRAMME
For December 15th and 16th.

"How Heroes Are Made"
Great War Drama in Five Parts

"Those Love Pangs"
Chaplin Comedy

Change of Programme
Every Monday and Friday

Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices: 30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.

AT THE
Olympic Theatre

TONIGHT
"PURITY"
will not be exhibited.
But you can see
"THE SEA NYMPHS"
and
Other Pictures

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

TONIGHT and TOMORROW
also
Matinee, Today and Tomorrow 3 p.m.
VAUDEVILLE DE LUXE
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
of the
FANTASTICS
NELLIE BLACK ..... Violiniste
HILDA FELSTEAD... Comedienne
ALF. REDHEAD WILSON
Athletic Humorist
ELSIE BLACK The Dainty Flautist.
FRED KEELEY.. Eccentric Dancer
IVY ALDOUS ..... Soubrette
also the
GREAT SERIAL PICTURE
THE GODDESS
Episodes 7 and 8
Very Popular Cinema Prices

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. H. W. Manle, G. W. Caultas, F. C. Wilcox.
Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:— Miss A. F Howell, and Mr. J. H. Morse.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying passengers to the R.M.S. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 19	6.00*	Victoria & Seattle	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 20	"	Tacoma and Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 21	"	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 24	"	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Jan 8	"	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 8	"	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 15	11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	9.00*	Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
18	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	11.30*	Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	1.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
22	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	8.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 15	9.00*	London etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	9.00*	Liverpool etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 15	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
15		Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am	P.M.S.S.Co.
16	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co
18	11.30*	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
18	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Shengking	Br	B. & S.
19	"	Takow via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
20	D.L.	Amoy & H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
21	D.L.	HongKong & Canton	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
23	"	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
23	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
25	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 15	"	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Chi.	K.M.A
16	10.00*	Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
18	1.30	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
19	noon	Tsingtao	Sanyomaru	Jap.	S.M.R.
21	4.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F
21	3.30	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap	S.M.R.
26	"	Dairy & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 15	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
15	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
15	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O.S.S.Co.
16	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
17	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
17	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
17	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	M. & Co.
18	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br	B. & S.
18	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
18	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
19	M.N.	do	Tachangmaru	Jap.	N.K.K.
19	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
20	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
21	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
" 14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 14	Japan	Fudo maru	1889	Jap.		
" 14	Japan	Kamakura maru	6126	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKB
" 14	Japan	Shunyo maru		Jap.		
" 14	Japan	Sorachi maru	1780	Jap.		
" 14	Hankow	Tahung maru	1176	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
" 14	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
" 14	Japan	Colombia	8292	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.	CMW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 14	Tsingtao, Dalny	Ikutan maru	841	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 14	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Esang	1127	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 14	Chefoo	Irene	838	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 14	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	2871	sp.	N.K.K.
" 14	do	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	do	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 14	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 14	Dalny	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 14	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	Furukawa & Co
" 14	Japan	Chiyoda maru	1675	Jap.	M.B.K.
" 14	Japan	Juho maru	999	Jap.	M.B.K.
" 14	Japan	Kako maru	957	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
" 14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, December 15 about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru Capt. S. Yasakawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, Dec. 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Dec. 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,654 Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, December 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, December 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at aoubt 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, December 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Friday, December 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Sunday, December 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 17, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Dec. 19, at——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Dec. 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 21, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hoihow, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave on Friday, December 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, December 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Kiangping, on Dec. 15. For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, December 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched on Dec. 20. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Hawaii Maru, Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched on December 24. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular nvoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ———on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4. The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nganking, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA ..Jan. 3, 1918	S.S. COLOMBIA ....Dec. 15
S.S. VENEZUELA Feb. 2, 1918	S.S. VENEZUELA ...Jan 12

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
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S.S. COLUSA .....Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
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1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"MEXICO MARU"	...(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	Dec. 14, Dec. 15
"HAWAII MARU"	...(18,000 tons)	Capt. J. Kanao,	Dec. 23, Dec. 24
	For Hongkong		arr. leave.
"CANADA MARU"	.. (12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Suruga,	Dec. 22, Dec. 23

CHINA COASTING LINE

	For Dairen and Tsingtau		arr. leave
"KOHOKU MARU"	...(2,160 tons)	Capt. M. Oyama,	Dec. 24, Dec. 26
	For Foochow, Keelung and Takao		arr. leave
"KEELUNG MARU"	..(1,569 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Dec. 17, Dec. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4235, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Frg-b.	..	..	..	
6 P	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br..g-b	85	.		
P&OB	Apr. 14		Samar	Amg-b.	243	4	33	Brown
P&OB	Nov. 18	Curise	Villalobas	Am g-b.		.		Clarke
6 P	Nov 16	do	Woodcock	Br g-b	..	..	..	

CANADIAN PACIFIC
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TRANS PACIFIC LINES

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Manila Carnival

FEBRUARY 2-10, 1918

Direct Service By "Empress" Steamers

The Director General of the Philippine Carnival Association states the Carnival will be bigger and better than ever this year. Important attractions are being held over until after the arrival of our February "Empress."

Shanghai to Manila and Return G$74.25. Tickets are good for six months and interchangeable with the T.K.K. and Pacific Mail.

Registrations for passage now being booked.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund,
Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, v'a Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Dec. 22, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 8, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 14, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)
'Phone No. 3229.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JAN. 29, APR. 13, JUNE 24

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JAN. 17. MAR. 31. JUNE 11
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EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KAMAKURA MARU ...	12,500	——	
TAMBA MARU	12,500	——	

FOR HONGKONG

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Dec. 18

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Dec. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Dec. 18
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Dec. 22
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Dec. 25
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 29

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Dec. 20
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Dec. 27

KOBE TO SEATTLE

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	Dec. 17

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	——	Dec. 15

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Middle of January
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Feb. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu."

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

FENG WARNED AGAINST MEETING TUAN'S FATE

So Far He Is Modelling After His Predecessor, Kuomintang Leader Declares

Warning President Feng Kuo-chang that he will be the second Tuan Chi-jui if he continues the policy of the last Premier and fails to restore the Provisional Constitution and Parliament, Mr. Sung Hung-yi, former Minister of the Interior, in a telegram to the Chief Executive yesterday pointed out that the center of the political situation today is the President himself and on him rests the question of civil strife or peace. The message reads in part:

"The struggle this year is for the upkeep of the Constitution. General Tuan plucked the life of Parliament in its childhood and destroyed the supreme principle on which our nation exists, resulting in the revolt of the military and naval forces, which now demand the recall of the dissolved Legislature. We all can have peace when this measure is effected and when you are properly elected as the President by the new Parliament.

"It has been a month since the fall of Tuan took place. People thought that you would change the policies of the former Premier and perform your duty in accordance with the Constitution, but their expectation has yet to be fulfilled. The mandate for an armistice has not been issued. Nothing has yet been done to restore the Parliament. Moreover, we learn recently that the policy of your office is modelled on that which caused the fall of Tuan. We are utterly disappointed.

"The disturbances during the last few years were caused by the superstition of the Central Government that the union of the nation can be secured through the use of force—a superstition which has proved to be a survival from the days of a monarchical government. Yuan Shih-k'ai attempted to act on this conviction and failed. Tuan followed him against the wish of the people, and brought about his own destruction. Yet you are another to advocate this. Do you suppose the people would pardon you for your acts when they could not pardon Tuan for his? Tuan failed to resist the strength and power of the true cause. Can you do it?"

S.S. COLOMBIA BRINGS MANY NEWLY WEDS EAST

Gets Title Of 'Honeymoon Ship' From Passengers; Four Young Couples Aboard

Bringing an unusually heavy cargo of young married couples, as well as at least one bride-to-be, and earning thereby the sobriquet of "The Honeymoon Ship," the Pacific Mail liner Colombia pulled into Woosung yesterday after an ideal honeymoon trip.

There were no less than four newly married couples aboard, bound for points in the Orient. They are Mr. and Mrs. Morse, who go to Canton, where Mr. Morse is with the Standard Oil Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who stop off here; Mr. and Mrs. Edie, proceeding to Khartoum, where Mr. Edie is interested in mission work, and Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, also engaged in missionary work in China.

The identity of the bride-to-be alluded to is kept a dark secret for the present, on request of the interested parties, but will be revealed tomorrow.

A passenger on the ship, bound for Manila, is Mr. Norbert Lyons, formerly of Manila and probably well known to many here as the "Sergeant Con" whose verses published in the papers and afterward in book form gained a wide popularity. Mr. Lyons has until recently been in New York, where he was connected with the New York Tribune, and is now returning to Manila to take an editorial chair on the Cablenews American.

Miss Grace Helmick, widely known as a suffrage leader in the western states and Miss Jeanette Rankin's campaign manager in the latter's successful run for Congress, is among the passengers stopping off in Shanghai.

Other passengers include:

Dr. H. Jouveau Dubreuil, who ranks as a Major of Colonial Troops and who has been on the French front. He is now bound for Tchentou.

M. Albert Bodair, French Consul at Chengtu, is returning with Mme. Bodair after a trip home.

Miss Helen Baldwin, who is a cousin of Booth Tarkington and formerly a member of the Poli Stock Company Players, left the Columbia here to go to Chungking to join her brother, who is with the Standard Oil Co.

Jacob Levy is another Manila passenger, coming out to join the staff of the Pacific Commercial Co.

Mr. Writelow Bond, of St. Louis, goes to Peking to join the United States Legation staff.

Larsen Case Brands False Report Feng Is Pro-German

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 11.—Today the Government has notified the British and Japanese Legations that the contract for a wireless installation, entered into between the Ministry of the Navy and a Danish Company represented by Mr. Larsen, has been cancelled. As I pointed out a week ago, the incident was exploited to demonstrate the alleged pro-Germanism of the President. I then stated that "when he (the President) has satisfied himself of the desirability of the transaction he will accord it his sanction if in the meantime it has not been endorsed by the Cabinet." The events that have happened since show clearly that the President is anxious to do everything he can to preserve good relations with the Allied Powers and that his alleged pro-Germanism is a myth.

The whole details of the contract were submitted to him, he made the fullest possible inquiry into every circumstance and he decided that the case was not clear. The Larsen company might or might not have German money behind it, but there were two circumstances that put the transaction out of court quite apart from this possible complication. In the first place it was quite clear that other concerns had a prior right in the matter of wireless installation in China. This prior right was granted by the Ministry of Communications some time ago, and the fact of its existence was apparently not known to the Ministry of the Navy. The Minister of the Navy, Admiral Liu, denies that he knew of the prior contract and holds that as he was contracting simply on behalf of his Ministry and not for a service to be used by the public, he did not feel himself under any obligation to consult the Ministry of Communications in the matter at all.

The moment it became clear that a prior right was held by the Marconi Company he made no opposition to the cancellation of the contract, which, it must be borne in mind, was only provisionally signed. One of the provisions was of considerable importance. It was to the effect that before final signature took place the foreign Legation concerned should guarantee the bona fides of the contracting company. When the said legation was asked about the matter it replied that the contracting company had not once brought its affairs to the notice of the Legation and therefore the Legation was unable to give the assurance required.

It should be noted that the inquiries leading to this result were set in motion by the President himself and that he had the hearty co-operation of the Minister of the Navy, so that the accusation of pro-Germanism that has been brought against the President on the strength of this transaction falls to the ground on the very test that the President's critics have themselves put forward. A further point to note is this, that the inquiries were initiated by the President in advance of any formal or even informal inquiries or solicitude on the part of any of the Legations. The President's inquiries were therefore going on independently of legation activites. The British Legation some days ago entered a formal protest, as did the Japanese Legation; and the United States Legation, though it did not enter a protest, made inquiries into the affair.

It is not yet proved that the Larsen company had German capital behind it, but the onus of proof of the absence of German capital lay on the Larsen company, and they have failed to establish their bona fides. It is not because of this, however, that the contract has been cancelled, but because it has been proved to infringe the prior rights of other concessionaires, in the form of a contract entered into with the British Marconi Company in 1914

NOTICE

Our new Price List has been mailed to our local and outport customers. We should be obliged if such of our customers who have failed to receive same would advise us.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,
34 Nanking Road,
Shanghai.

16161

"V" MODES

NO. 20 NANKING ROAD

3rd Floor

Now on view—A further consignment from Messrs. Arthur and Bond of dainty blouses, lingerie, etc., suitable for Xmas Gifts.

16160

PRIME AMERICAN COKE TIN PLATE

We beg to announce that we can furnish for spot delivery ex-New York warehouse stock, the very best grade of Prime Coke Tin Plate in all standard sizes, from 65-lb. base to 155-lb. base.

We are also in a position to quote on future deliveries, either standard or odd sizes, at attractive prices.

We solicit your inquiries for

BRASS AND COPPER, IRON AND STEEL, METALS, MACHINERY HARDWARE AND CHEMICALS

MACHINERY AND METAL SALES COMPANY

Raven Trust Building; 15 Nanking Road.

16087

Steamer for Sale or Charter

800 tons D/W excluding bunkers; 1,000 tons cargo capacity; 18 tons coal consumption; 10-12 miles speed.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,
Ship Brokers,
1A Jinkee Road.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

U.S. Postage to Canada G. 5 Cents After Jan. 1

On and after January 1 the letter postage rate through the American Post Office from Shanghai to Canada will be at the rate of 5 cents gold for the first ounce and 3 cents for each ounce thereafter. Notice of the change has just reached Postmaster E. H. Everett from Mr. Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, following an agreement reached by the postal administrations of the United States and Canada at the request of the Chinese Postal Administration.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1000
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1655	720
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1231
1400	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	908
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	649
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1312
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1038
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	818
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	467	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	739

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	680
700	2120	. .	198	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2234	a. Tsiningchow d.	526	1125	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1302	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

3 — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. 8 — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

Up—Shanghai North To Nanking (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
HANGHAI									PEKING.....dep.						8.35	P.M.R.	
NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.26	17.15	23.00	TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.10	P.M.R.	..
OOCHOW....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	CENTRAL.....dep	..	..	..	..	..	5.12.00	T P.R	..
WUSIH.....dep	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	16.54	19.27	20.20	2.10	TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	10.31	Second	..
HANGCHOW dep.	6.10	11.12	13.16	15.08	18.48	..	21.25	3.10	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	18.00	Day	..
ANYANG....dep.	8.15	12.43	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	NANKING....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	16.35	23.00
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.56	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06	CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.08
NKING.....arr	11.19	*14.15	16.00	19.13	19.50	..	..	6.50	TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
UKOW.....dep.	..	8.16.30	T.P.R	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.00
SINGNFU....dep.	..	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.24	16.00	18.29	..	4.31
IENTSIN.....rr.	..	1.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..	OOCHOW....dep.	9.35	8.09	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.25
ENTRAL....dep	..	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI								
EKING.....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..	NORTH....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars.
S. Sleeping Cars.

*Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.

To Shanghai North. (BRANCH LINE) To Woosung Forts.

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	16.00	18.10	19.50	21.20	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.30	13.25	14.50	17.20	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	16.27	18.37	20.17	21.47	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.41	12.36	15.01	17.41	19.21	20.51
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	16.35	18.45	20.25	21.55	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	11.05	13.00	15.25	18.05	19.45	21.15

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...	Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14 10	15.30
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	0.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10 00	14.35	16.05
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	0.38	....	15.13	16.13	....	Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
									Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16 30	19.30
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*	Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.45	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....	*Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.*	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....	*Shanghai South ..... arr.*	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7 40	10.26	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....									
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17 18	18.20	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.4	14 00	6.50	....	18 24	....	....	Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	Shanghai North ... . arr	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6 50	8 25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	...	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

Business and Official Notices

Notice to Persons Proceeding to the United States

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the revised regulations of the Government of the United States, every alien, not of the Chinese race, desiring to proceed to the United States with the purpose of entering, passing through or touching at any port therein, is required to present for the visa of this Consulate-General a valid passport, supported by a sworn declaration in quadruplicate, to which shall be attached a signed photograph. This declaration will have to be presented at the office of the American consular officer at the same time that the alien presents his passport for visa. Blank forms of these declarations may be had at all steamship offices and at this Consulate-General.

Before presenting his passport for visa at this Consulate-General, every alien must first procure the visa of his local consular officer.

On and after January 1, 1918, aliens desiring the visa of this Consulate-General, for the purpose of proceeding to the United States, will have to present their passports, together with the sworn declaration, at least two weeks before date of departure.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, December 3, 1917.

LL091

COAL COAL

BEST screened coal supplied and delivered at the following prices:—

	per ton.
Honan Anthracite (lump)	$26.00
Shansi Anthracite	29.50
Hongay Anthracite	31.50
House Coal No. 1	27.50
Kitchen Coal No. 1	25.50
Kitchen Coal No. 2	23.50
Charcoal ... per 2 baskets	1.20
Firewood ... per 50 bundles	1.00

Quality and weight guaranteed.

Orders received before noon will be executed the same day.

Order books on application.

ITALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
1 Markham Park.

Telephone West 884.

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

177th PRODUCTION

"Eliza Comes To Stay"

A FARCE IN 3 ACTS

by

H. V. ESMOND

Tonight, 15th December, 1917
Monday, 17th December, 1917

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the Proceeds to be Devoted to

THE BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FUND

Booking for the above two performances will open at

MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

On Saturday, 8th Dec., 1917

BY ORDER

Wm. Armstrong
BUSINESS MANAGER

16038

PROF. I. K. SETO
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15338

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

THE SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF COMPANY, LIMITED.

SCRIP Certificates Numbers 693A and 694A each for 100 Shares in the name of R. H. Elias, Numbers 728A for 60 Shares and 1155A for 100 Shares in the name of J. R. Elias and Number 1359A for 100 Shares in the name of W. C. D. Turner having been lost, the public are warned against negotiating same, and NOTICE is hereby given that Duplicate Certificates for the said Shares will be issued one month hence and that the Original Certificates, unless produced within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited.

Shanghai, 14th December, 1917.

16152

The Banque Industrielle de Chine

invites subscriptions to the

RENTE PERPETUELLE
FRENCH 4% GOVERNMENT LOAN

Free of all taxes

Unconvertible before 25 years

RATE OF ISSUE

Frs. 68.60 for Nominal Frs. 100.00

Subscriptions will close here, TODAY, 15th December, 1917.

No charges whatever for wiring the subscriptions.

Facilities granted and best exchange.

G. LION,
Manager.

15799

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss A. Gauhman

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Consultation, 9-12 and 2-6

Telephone 1916.

16166

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

THE SAVOY HOTEL

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening.

Music During Dinner
Dancing After Dinner

A Little Mirth
A Little Music
A Little Song

Music by the Savoy Orchestra
L. T. SLICKER

Featuring New York's Latest Success

"The World will be Jealous of Me"

Dinner a La Carte or Table d'Hote

Dainty Dishes a Specialty.

Tables and Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST" Rye Whiskey ?

= THE WHISKEY =
= OF QUALITY =

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road.

8 per cent Military Loan

Redemption of Drawn Bonds

THE repayment of 8 per cent Military Bonds drawn at the Third Drawing amounting to $1,700,000 will commence on December 10th, 1917. The repayment will be made in silver. For list of numbers of Drawn Bonds please apply to the Bank of China, Shanghai.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
Peking, 26th November, 1917.

16155

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 20th day of December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th September, 1917, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 15th to Thursday, 20th December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, Dec. 3, 1917.

16119

"For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it. Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."

WIDLER & COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Born 1915—Still Existing.

New Provisions

English and Australian Ham, $1.00 per lb. American Potatoes and Grapefruit.

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Telephone North 639

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
Za Jiukee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits

(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)

The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE

Large stocks carried by

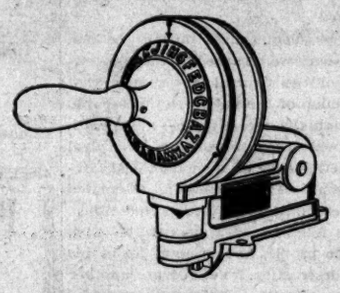
Griffiths' Stores

Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

PROTECT YOUR CHEQUES

We have Cheque

"Writers"
"Punches"
"Perforators"
"Protectographs"



THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778 — 4 Canton Road, Shanghai. — Tel. 4778

Olympic Theatre

EXHIBITION OF BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS

And Variety Entertainment

Wednesday, December 26th

At 9 p.m.

Prices $3.00 & $2.00 (Reserved), $1.00 (Unreserved)

Booking opens at Moutrie's Monday, December 17th

16168

SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR 'XMAS PRESENTS

TWO WEEKS ONLY

Embroideries	from	20	per cent.
Laces	,,	25	,, ,,
Silks	,,	10	,, ,,
Pongees	,,	10	,, ,,
Hand-Painted Lanterns	,,	20	,, ,,

Ready-Made Fine FURS in best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.,
19 Nanking Road Shanghai. 16167

Cantorovitch's Liquidation Sale

terminates end of this month.

All goods selling at Sacrifice Prices

103 Broadway 103 Broadway

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, two comfortable small attic rooms to let, facing Park, very suitable for the Winter. Bathroom adjoining and all modern conveniences. Suitable for a couple of bachelors or small family, or to be let separately.

Oriental House
31, Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Phone North 1102. 15268

TO LET, small bedroom, suitable for bachelor, Western district, 2 minutes from trams. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.
16163 D.16.

FURNISHED house-keeping flat to rent, terms moderate; near Bubbling Well trams. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.
16164 D.20.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: Ambitious young men to become architects. Large income. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.
16165 D.18.

LADY can take Chinese pupils, English and piano (elementary). Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.
16154 D.16.

RUSSIAN and music lessons by lady teacher. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.
16060

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, compradore or salesman, who has experience in hardware and sundries, and is reliable man. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
16163 D.16.

WANTED, stenographer (male or female). Previous experience not necessary. Apply, stating qualifications and salary expected, to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.
16158 D.15.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COTTON Textile Engineer, many years experience in China, offers his services for supervision in erecting and starting cotton spinning and weaving mills. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.
16114

POSITION WANTED: Experienced compradore for Import business, chemicals, papers, etc., or cashier of any big firm; good guarantee and testimonial. Address Yoh Kei, Ja 1247 Pao Wah Lee, Sing Kei Pang Road.
16146 D.19.

WANTED by young Ally, position as bookkeeper or general office assistant. Has knowledge of accounts, stenography, and office routine. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.
16142 D.15.

WANTED, extra work by lady steno-typist, fast and accurate, terms moderate. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.
16128 D.18.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from January 1st, No. 50 Bubbling Well Road, 7-roomed house facing Race Course. Also No. 16 Yangtszepoo Road, 5-roomed house. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office.
16157 D.20.

HOUSE TO LET: No. 30, East Yuhang Road, Rent $32.00. Apply to No. 26 East Yuhang Road.
16151 D.15.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o. 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Premier motor-cycle, 3½ h.p., electric light and horn; in perfect running order. Tls. 500. Apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.
16169 D.16.

FOR SALE, an American pool table, recently imported from America. A very suitable table for a hotel or private home. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
16150 D.19.

FOR SALE, four-cylinder, Buick car, 1917 model, in good running order, 1,000 Taels. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.
16156 D.21.

SAEY TAI
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Great Clearance Sale
for two weeks only

Commencing on Monday, Dec. 10th.

The whole of our stock of Winter Suitings Overcoatings and Sundries

Cash, less 30% for all goods

SAEY TAI
350/1 Nanking Road: Tel. No. 3358.
16102

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang. Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"
16005

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9